CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28764—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 16th June 30th July 14th July 28th. August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 6th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis ..	3800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis..	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3305	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 17th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.
For freight, &c, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvi.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in al parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 15th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 10th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool ..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Captain.	About.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.
The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.
Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.
Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.
(Delivered Free.)

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
Seltzer Water.	Ginger Ale.
Potash Water.	Quinine Tonic.
Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TEAS.
For Terms apply to the
SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.
They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.
Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6
REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says :—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
EXTREMELY STYLISH.
RS. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, RS. 13-8.
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BRITISH "HEALTH" UNDERWEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED YARN. INVALUABLE for THE RAINS.
BANIANS, DRAWERS, SOCKS.

HEALTH BANIANS—Half Sleeves, Gauze Natural Yarn	six	Rs.	29 12	HEALTH SOCKS—Natural Yarn, Cool, Strong and Elastic	Dozen. Rs. 17 8
Over 39 inches Chest	six	,,	33 4		
HEALTH DRAWERS—(Long) per pair		,,	6 2	HEALTH SOCKS—Natural Yarn, Warm, for cold climates.	Rs. 19 4
Over 39 inches Waist	per pair	,,	6 14		

HOAR & CO., HEALTH HOSIERS, BOMBAY.
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY
SELECTED GOODS
OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.			FIRST QUALITY.		
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	8
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!!
THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.
Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers, and Municipalities on application to the
SOLE AGENTS—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

SATURDAY, 11TH JUNE, 9 P.M. SHARP.

ADMISSION FREE, but the HAT will go round, [illegible] proceeds given towards liquidating the DEBT [illegible] Institute.

THE ORISSA TWINS.

[illegible]AN BE SEEN FROM 7-30 A.M. UP TO-NIGHT

[illegible]ND FROM TUESDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT No. 6, HORNBY ROW.

ADMISSION, Re. 1 ; CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.

CARR J. ARATOON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI and A. LOSASSO, under the firm of F. L. BATLIBOI and Co., is DISSOLVED as from the 8th June inst.

A. LOSASSO.

8th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me, dated 16th March, 1892, to MR. DINNANATH MADDUNJI, of Bombay, in the matter of the Petition filed by one LILADHAR SHAMJI in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has been CANCELLED by me. Be it known therefore that no one should deal with him for me in any way, as regards the said Petition of Liladhar Shamji and his indebtedness to me.

ABASALAM BIN SALEH, Hindi of Junagarh.

Junagadh, 3rd June, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ONE LAKH of MOULMEIN Teakwood Permanent Way Chair Keys, Pattern No. 5, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample, with Template or Gauge can be seen, and specification with Form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 200, or the Tender will not be taken.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1892.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES,
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
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Hummum Street, Fort.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON, Acting Agent.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
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"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to a previous Notice of a SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CARTS and other UNSERVICEABLE STORES of the Poona Cantonment Fund Workshop, to be held at the Store Yard, it is notified that the sale will take place at 12 noon on the 10th instant.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Canti, Magistrate's Office, Poona, 5th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 " "
3 Months	3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS, THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital	" 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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TERMS CASH.

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AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 1 8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re. 0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1 4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	" 0 12
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ORANGE PEKOE	"	" 1 0			

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-5	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-1-4	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
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99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1890	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
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Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, its. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

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MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,045
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	830
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	£8 11	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	255 / 195
Back Bay Paths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	881
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x i
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of WalesFireIn.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00 / Prf. 100	100	100 / 100	5 pr.ct. / 10 pr.ct.	2 / 100
Thacher & Co.	2,000	5.0	all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,560	1 0	10	10	82
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100 x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	95
Apollo	750	2,400	2,334	90	205 / 2300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	150
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo				10	110
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	500	200	200		
Colaba	600	1,800	all	16	217½
East India	300	1,000	1,000	all	30
English Press	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,425
and Manfg				130	1,150 / 180
Fort	400	250	..	..	880
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	
Hemgoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	460x i / 137
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	475
Mahmadpura Cotton& and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	32½	490
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	90
New Bora	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	455
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	2423
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	965
Sabapathy(Bellary)	00	500	500		122½
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Surah Woollen	400	2,000	750	135	445
Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
SuratCity Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	885

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	900	1,500	1,000		1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465
Anglo-Indian	1,300	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no n
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	INil	500
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	30	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485 i
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010x i
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6 5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	184
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1065
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15pr.ct.	500no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1457½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	167
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,300	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655x i
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130x i
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	1	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	1	1230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	467
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	25	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	2,500	500	Re. 25	48½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62½
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700x d
Wadia Mills	Rs 11,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills,Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-1
China Leaf	"	24-2 National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	23-11 "
Australia do.	"	24
Bombay do.	"	24-2
English Sovereigns	"	15-5
10s. Drazoras	"	15-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolas Dollars	"	228 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Lave-France	"	303 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kt. Companion arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clio (s), for Hull; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c.; Elektra (s), China, &c.; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati, Zanzibar, and Adventure left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Clio yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Etolia left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Elektra yesterday.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Dossa Khanjee, a shop-keeper, living at Vithalwadi, reports to the police, that during his absence from home, on Tuesday evening, his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 160, stolen from a box.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Hajee Vully, living at Rungwari, reports to the police that his wife left her home, on Sunday night, to go to a friend's house, and has not been since heard of. She was, at the time she left home, wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, CAVEL.—We are requested to state that the next lecture in the hall of the above Library will be delivered to-day, at 6-30 p.m. The lecturer, Mr. Philip Godinho, has chosen for his subject, "The Early Life of Dr. Johnson."

ATTEMPTING TO CUT OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—On Tuesday evening, Shaik Alladin Jamaludin, a Mahomedan, attempted to cut off his wife's nose, by means of a sharp knife, but he could not succeed in his design, as the woman resisted him, and snatched away the knife from Alladin's hands, but in doing so the fingers of her right hand were badly cut. Alladin made himself scarce, but the police are searching for him.

A JAIL-BIRD.—Inspector Grey, yesterday, brought before Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Muncharam Pitambar, on a charge of picking pockets. Abdoolkarim Tyaballi, a Borah, while returning home from Bhendy Bazar, was robbed of a purse, containing Rs. 4. The accused, who had been only out of jail seven days after undergoing five years' hard labour, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RECALCITRANT SHIP'S CREW.—Twelve of the native crew of the s. s. Mandora, Commander Captain Jones, mustered before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and asked for their discharge money. They came with this request after undergoing a fortnight's imprisonment, to which they had been sentenced for refusing to go on board the steamer and complete the term for which they had signed articles in Calcutta. The Magistrate referred them to the Shipping Master.

THE BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A MILKMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Heera Lalloo and Soondersing were again charged by Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with seriously assaulting Kamatasing, a milkman, on the 24th ultimo. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in our issue of the 1st inst. The Magistrate, after recording further corroborative evidence, sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, while the other accused was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of a Mahomedan mendicant was found floating in a well on the Esplanade, *opposite* to the Fort Police Court. The body was brought out by the police. The deceased had no fixed residence, and lived by begging in the Fort and other parts of the town. It has not been known how he came to fall in the well. An inquest was held yesterday evening, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the Esplanade, near the well. Inspector Saunders deposed that a policeman first saw the body floating on the surface of the water in the well, which was covered with wooden planks. A portion was uncovered. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening, at No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The following report of the directors was presented:—

The directors regret very much to have to report that a fire took place in the mill on the 5th December, 1891, by which the whole of the spinning department was destroyed. This department was covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 5,75,000, including the stock in process which was insured for Rs. 57,000, but at the time when the fire occurred, it was worth only Rs. 39,126-1-9. Immediate steps were taken to settle the loss with the underwriters and the claim was finally settled for Rs. 5,37,835-6-5 in favor of the company; namely, cash payment by the underwriters, Rs. 4,48,974-6-5; present value of machinery saved and taken over by the company, Rs.82,861-0-0; building value of salvage bought over from the underwriters, Rs. 6,000-0-0; total, Rs. 5,37,835-6-5. The directors have already ordered out about 30,000 spindles with the necessary preparatory machinery from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons, and have also commenced the rebuilding of the block destroyed. Your directors beg to add that the damaged machinery salvage was not removed by the underwriters until about the end of March last, and in consequence the building work could not be recommenced earlier; the cash payment referred to in the para I. was received on the 25th April 1892. They have the pleasure to state that the weaving department escaped the fire entirely and it re-commenced working since the 18th of January last. During the eleven months and five days that the mill worked previous to the fire the company made a profit of Rs. 1,30,155-14-9, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,961-15-3 brought over from the preceding year's account, out of which Rs. 40,710 were paid away as ad-interim dividend after the close of the first half-year under report leaving available for disposal a sum of Rs. 89,445-14-9 which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—To be written off as depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 40,000-0-0; to be paid as bonuses to the staff of the company in Bombay and at Sholapoor, Rs. 1,500-0-0; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 47,945-14-9; total, Rs. 89,445-14-9. The mill, including all the buildings, cotton, yarn, cloth, and mill stores, was insured for Rs. 12,80,000 before the fire took place. The stock has been checked by the auditors Messrs. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parukh and Jewraj Madhowjee, who were deputed to Sholapoor for the purpose.

The report, which was circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read and was adopted. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors. Messrs. Jewraj Madhowjee and Hurjivan Soondersdas were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LITTLE King Alphonso's birthday, a Madrid correspondent says, was marked with more than the usual Court festivities this year. At Aranjuez, where the Royal Family is staying, Queen Christina held an official reception for Ministers, grandees, and their wives, and all the State dignitaries who were able to go down from the capital. Alfonso XIII. wore a white sailor's costume and the Queen was in a lovely half-mourning toilette with a splendid diadem of pearls and brilliants and a collar of black pearls. Aranjuez is this spring the resort of many families of the aristocracy and wealthy Madrilenos who have villas and chateaux on the banks of the Tagus. It is the height of the season for the famous asparagus and strawberries grown in Aranjuez on the marshy bank of the river. Bull-fights and theatricals enliven that fashionable resort, and special trains are run between Madrid and Arangjuez daily for the convenience of visitors and the official world. The Countess of Paris and her daughter, Princes Helene, have been spending forty-eight hours at Aranjuez with Queen Christina, and left yesterday for Paris. The Paris correspondent says:—The birthday of the King of Spain was kept at the Spanish Legation by a dinner, followed by a reception. Queen Isabella and the Infanta Eulalia were at both. The Queen received a telegram from her grandson, which informed her that he had taken the trouble to write himself to thank her for a beautiful tricyclette she had sent him for a birthday present.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I endeavoured to answer two of the three queries suggested by the statement of Sir Charles Pritchard referred to therein. I now proceed with the reply to the remaining question, namely whether it is, or it is not, within the pale of the probable and practical that other articles susceptible of distillation into liquor will take the place of mhowra flowers. It cannot be denied that there are varieties of articles, which could be distilled into spirit. So practical an official as Sir Charles Pritchard could not be supposed to be unaware of them. In fact, it would be stupidity itself to presume blissful ignorance on his part. Of course, the Mhowra Flower Committee of 1883 studiously affected to know nothing about them, and so did Sir Charles, when he introduced the Mhowra Bill the other day, though it is notorious that reference was made on the subject at the debate on the old Bill of 1882, and evidence was recorded by the Mhowra Committee of 1883, as might be noticed in the replies given by witnesses to their thirty-fifth question. Again, the same question has been raised at present in the columns of the press and by the recognised public associations. So that, in spite of all these transparent facts, the Select Committee should have maintained the silence of the grave is most extraordinary. But their studied silence as well as that of Sir Charles Pritchard is clear indication of their embarrassing situation, so far as the present Bill is concerned. For, it directly knocks the Bill on its head and demonstrates the other fatuity of illicit distillation being at all suppressed, even if mhowra flowers are proscribed. From the extract I quote below it will be clearly perceived how far illicit distillation from other articles is practical and possible. In the fourth para. of its separate report to Government, dated 5th September, 1883, referring to the history of excise in the Kolaba Collectorate, the Departmental Committee of that district observes:—

"That the system of Abkari management followed by Angria had many peculiarities. Fourteen of the coast villages, known as the Agar Prant or garden tract of Alibag, produce the cocoanut palm in perfection. In this tract a tax levied on each tree and paid by the landholder was reckoned as bagust, and brought to account as land revenue. Each toddy-drawer paid a fee called "Aut Khatlai" or Mohturfee; the distillers of toddy spirit and rice spirit paid fees called "Bhatti Murkai" and "Kalan Bhatti," respectively, and vendors were charged a further fee."

The extract clearly shows that the practice of distilling spirit from rice was in vogue in the Angria Prant. What is there to prevent the people in those coast villages and elsewhere from distilling that grain in large quantities? I suppose the Abkari Department will then come forward to invoke the aid of the Legislature to put an embargo on rice also. We shall then have a Rice Bill. Good. Will that stop illicit distillation? Here is further testimony to indicate that date, sugar, &c., may be distilled if mhowra and rice are boycotted by the all-powerful Abkari Department. This is what the Sub-Inspector of Nagothana stated before the Kolaba Committee in answer to the seventeenth question put to him.

"No liquor at all is distilled from toddy here, and as there are no mhowra flowers produced, and as there is no trade carried on in mhowra flowers, no illicit liquor is distilled therefrom. Besides the mhowra flowers, there are other articles such as dates, rice, coarse sugar, &c, from which liquor is distilled. I learn that there were cases in which this was done."

Well, when sugar and dates are proscribed, what will happen? Will the practice of illicit distillation be extinct? In the Tanna district also there have been convictions for the offence of unlawful distillation from sugar-cane and date, as was pointed out by the local branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in its memorial of May, 1890. Moreover, my own inquiries have resulted in the following information regarding other articles which are easily and cheaply susceptible of distillation into liquor. There is growing a wild red fruit, of the size of gram, sweet in taste, on *Dhawnay* trees. There is also another fruit called *Chuyace*, growing in salt marshy localities. Again, 5lbs. of the bark of the Babul tree with 1lb. of molasses, could be so distilled as to give five bottles of mild liquor. Many other articles may be named; but it is superfluous to do so. But I cannot understand why Sir Charles Pritchard observed in his speech that there are no other articles, which could be so easily distilled into spirit as mhowra flowers. The honorable member will find on inquiry that he stands alone in the opinion he has expressed, while the articles which could be distilled without detection, and at very little cost are legion. I, therefore, again, repeat the question whether the practice of illicit distillation will be extinct even when legislation proscribes mhowra flowers? I emphatically say "No." It is impossible for legislation, even with double the present strength of the preventive and punitive establishments located in Tanna, to check it. You cannot stem the tide of temptation in this matter. As certain, editions of notorious books are more inquired, sought after, and read, the more they are proscribed by social edicts or legislation, so in this matter of illicit distillation. The greater the restrictions and the tighter the hold of the Abkari Department on mhowra flowers and other articles, the more will the unlawful practice rage rampant till, wearied with sheer despair, the Government will one day be obliged to abandon its mistaken policy, founded on utterly mistaken principles. There is sufficient evidence in the drink history of the last century in England, to which, I believe, Mr. Leckey has pointedly referred in his history, to warn the local Government from desisting in its insane attempts at prohibitive legislation of the character of the Mhowra Bill. I entreat that Government will pause and consider the popular cry and the popular criticism, perfectly sound and perfectly justifiable, before it rushes with a light heart to pass the Bill into law. Time alone will show the error of its ways, though Sir Charles Pritchard may not be in the country to witness the reaction.—Yours, &c.,

June 3. P. B. DANTRA.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

HORMUSJI NOWROJI, a Parsee, lately in the employ of Pallonji Sorabji, confectioner, filed an information, through Mr. De Souza, pleader, before Mr. Cooper, First Presidency Magistrate, complaining that he had been in the service of the accused; about two-and-a-half years ago he had lent money, without interest, to his master, on different occasions, on deposit of certain jewellery. The total sum now amounted to Rs. 980. On the 29th March last Pallonji gave him verbal notice that his services were no longer required. He then applied for interest on the sum lent. Pallonji asked him to come on the 4th April with the receipt. He went as desired. Pallonji took the receipt. Some ten minutes after, Pallonji asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted the interest on his money. On this he was asked to go out of the shop or else he would be driven away. He asked for the document, but Pallonji denied having any document. Pallonji then sent for a police sepoy, but on his telling him that Pallonji had fraudulently taken away his document, the sepoy went away. While he was standing there Pallonji went out of his shop. He soon returned with a police constable, in a victoria, and asked him to turn the complainant out. He gave the same explanation to the constable and asked him to carry them to the Police Superintendent, but he referred him to this Court. He now charges Pallonji, under Section 477, with fraudulently keeping a document. The accused, who was represented by Mr. Rele, pleader, in his defence, said that the complainant was the worst for liquor, and, being drunk on that day, was very noisy. He created a great row, and consequently the policeman was called in. The whole story about the document was false, and he was put up by one of his enemies, Cowasji Nusserwanji Bilia.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that the evidence was doubtful, and that the police constable ought to have been called in as a witness. He, therefore, discharged the accused, and said he was not justified in sending the case before a jury.

LORD WOLSELEY regards the Chinese as "the greatest race in the world," and it is important to observe that this is with him no new or hasty view. It was formed as far back as 1860, when he was in China, and we are assured by Mr. How that it is as great a conviction with him to-day as it was "in the sixties." "The Chinese people," observed Lord Wolseley to his visitor of the *Strand Magazine*, "possess all the elements of being a great people, they have courage, physical power, and absolute contempt for death. To-day in that country soldiering is looked down upon; only the 'failures in life' enter the army. Let a Bismarck or a Napoleon rise up amongst them and in two generations they would be the greatest nation and conquering power in the world. They only need a leader. Give them progress and they will conquer. Three hundred years ago they were the head of the world, but their growth was stunted. China wants a modern man with modern ambitions. Let their leader come, and they must revive again." "So great is their aptitude for learning" (says the same authority) "that I should be glad to have a force of Chinamen here, where, under the tuition of English infantry officers, in one year they would turn out the finest soldiers in the world."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar*:—The record of the mill industry of Bombay for the last year is uneventful. It is a history devoid of any triumphs or failures. The mills have been working on undisturbed and making their profits more or less in spite of adverse circumstances. As has been observed in the annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association it is something to be thankful for that the mills have passed the test of a very trying period without disaster. Although there has been a serious falling-off in the shipments of yarn to Japan where the local produce has largely superseded the Bombay spinnings it is pleasant to note that the total export of yarn to the Farther East shows nevertheless a gain on the previous year of 3¾ per cent. China is the sheet anchor of the hope of the Indian mill industry and China is not yet within a measurable distance of spinning her own yarn and doing away with the Indian article. The favourable results must be ascribed in no small measure to the short-time movement which was wisely agreed to by the mill agents during a considerable portion of the year under report. The overstocked market of China was thus relieved and the supply was no longer far in excess of the demand. The outlook does not seem to be bad. But there is no room for any more mills, and the public seems to be conscious of this fact, as of late there has been a cessation in the mill-building activity which had almost developed into a mania some five years ago. If ever better times come, which may render it desirable to erect new mills, it is to be hoped that they will be organized on some plan more just and equitable than the agency system.

HONOUR TO PARSEE MERCHANTS.

Says the *Gujerat Mitra*:—The firm of Messrs. Cowasji, Dinshaw & Co. is a well-known concern in the little British Settlement of Aden. It is highly gratifying that the two prominent members of the firm, Messrs. Dorabji and Hormasji, have been decorated by the Portuguese Government with the title, "Commander of the Military Order of our Lady of Conception of Vila Vicoza." These two Parsees are, we think, the first native recipients of this honourable title from the Portuguese Government; and Surat being their birth-place may justly feel rejoiced at it.

WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Mr. Clerke, the Tansa engineer, has just retired with honours and decorations. The grand work was opened only the other day amidst the plaudits of a brilliant assemblage, and the words of Mr. Acworth, that the supply per head will actually be a little more than the estimate, are still quite fresh in our ears. Led by high hopes and by assurances such as this, the spectators must have regarded the fountain, which flowed full and free at the turning of the handle by the Viceroy, as symbolical of a copious and abundant supply of water which Bombay was, from that time forward, to be blessed with. Be the season wet or dry, there was always to be an abundance of water, and water of the purest kind. For these reasons we were not prepared, for at least a generation to come, to wear the old, familiar cries of want of water. The complaints have been serious enough to draw the attention last week of the Standing Committee, where the chairman, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, commenced a short discussion on the subject by complaining of the deficiency of water at Dhobie Talao. This was the signal for other members to make similar complaints on behalf, mostly, of the particular wards represented by them, so that it would appear that the scarcity is felt generally throughout the town. This is sad. It is more surprising than sad.

LORD BARING AS VICEROY.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—It is hinted that Lord Baring stands the best chance of succeeding Lord Lansdowne, whatever the result of the next General Election. Lord Baring has already endeared himself to India by his most successful financial administration. And at present we are sadly in need of a Viceroy like him who will save us from our ruinous frontier policy and release from taxation the poor man's salt. Lord Baring besides is a sympathetic ruler. His heart is moved by the suffering of the people, and he is ever ready to help the helpless. The appointment of Lord Baring, we are sure, will be hailed throughout the length and breadth of India. It is to be wished the hopes raised in the nation's mind will not receive a rude shock.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—Our usually well-informed contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* more than hints at the probability of Lord Baring succeeding the Marquis of Lansdowne. This would answer general expections as well as the general requirements of the country. We explained, about three years ago, how Sir Evelyn Baring's love of hard responsible work made him decline the Governorship of Bombay before taking up his post at Cairo. His experience there has added to his qualifications for the Indian Viceroyalty, and strengthened his claim. India is not a new field for this splendid worker. He worked for her first as Private Secretary to his respected uncle, and then as Finance Minister during a memorable period of our history. People know much more of him in the latter than in his former capacity; they remember how at the time of his departure, the Press described him as a lover and a saviour of the people—a verdict that was heartily endorsed in the address presented to him by the citizens of Bombay. But as right hand to Lord Northbrook, he deserved no less of those that knew the quality of his work and the sincerity of his intentions.

THE REFORM QUESTION AT POONA.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses:—Mr. Ranade has apparently persuaded himself that the penalty of a small "money-payment" inflicted upon the persons who had drunk tea at the Mission House is a triumph of the cause of reform. Letters have appeared during the week in the *Bombay Gazette*, showing that the reform party see no triumph whatever in it. Mr. Ranade gives vent to almost boyish delight that the Sankracharya let him off as well as his confederates in the great sin of tea-drinking, with a light punishment. But it is impossible to conceive that he does not perceive the grave and wide-reaching issues which lie beyond the trifling money-value of the fine. The initial mistake which has vitiated his whole conduct all throughout this sad business is his bowing to the authority of caste despotism, as embodied in its spiritual chief. The unfortunate guests at the Mission House agreed to appear before the bar of the ecclesiastical tribunal, and they invested it with the authority and constitution of a regular judicial tribunal where some of them appeared to make their defence either in person or by pleaders. Having accepted the jurisdiction of this court, they were logically consistent in resolving that they should abide by whatever decision it should arrive at. It cannot be that they could not have anticipated that the decision was sure to be adverse, whether the penalty inflicted upon them was light or heavy. If they considered it no sin to drink tea prepared by non-Brahmins, it was abject timidity on their part to have submitted to a tribunal which they knew would declare it to be a sin, and it was hypocrisy on their part to have agreed to an expiation for an act which they regarded to be no sin whatever.

The *Subodha Patrika* remarks:—The *Kesari* is raving, because the *Bombay Gazette* has exposed the Poona expiators, and enabled them to see themselves as others see them. What business, asks the wild reactionist, has an English journalist to meddle with our social concerns and to comment upon them? The same business that makes the patriotic *Kesari* welcome the guidance and leadership of an Englishman in political matters. The Poona expiators are about the most noisy section in political matters and the public, both Native and European, are entitled to know how these politicians, who want to exercise power abroad, are exercising it at home. The presiding genius of the *Kesari* apparently sees that the game played by him and his co-expiators had been seen through, and is stung to the quick by the *Gazette's* criticisms. If the writer in the *Kesari* and others working with him will not meddle with other people's affairs and ask for power and privilege, the world will be glad to let them alone; but they have put themselves in a predicament, which makes it necessary for everyone to know who and what the men are that wish to have authority to mould the destins of the country and what sort of society they make. Surely it is for the general good that it should be so.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—If we have read aright the confession of faith made by Mr. Ranade in the letter he addressed to a contemporary last week, in vindication of the ceremony of expiation he cheerfully submitted to, in obedience to the judgment of the ecclesiastical tribunal which he himself demanded, we think we perceive in it exactly the same lines on which he is anxious Hindu social reform should proceed. The problem, we repeat, is a difficult one. But unless those who have for years past nobly imposed on themselves the arduous task of making a fair beginning in that direction are firm, and rigidly abide by the convictions of their own consciences, nothing tangible would be done. *Grit*, that stern moral courage to discharge one's duty, come what may, is absolutely necessary. Without this virtue all attempts at reform would be hopeless. Now it is on this rock of grit that many a conscientious reformer of Hindu Society wrecks himself. He may be the most intellectual; he may be the most subtle of thinkers. But neither intellectualism nor subtlety of thought will alone advance the cause of social reform. Boldness and freedom to think rightly and speak rightly are highly to be commended. But if the same boldness be wanting in practical action, there can be no admiration or respect for such intellectual freedom. It is only when boldness in speaking and writing is followed by boldness in action that reforms become possible and practical.

"MARTYRDOM OR COMPROMISE."

The *Mahratta*, in referring to the Poona Reformers Expiation, says:—It may for the time remain an open question whether social or religious reform is best accomplished by martyrdom or compromise; but this much is true that if the first method is good as a sentiment the second is more useful in practical life. Is it not then the duty of every true reformer, unless he has the aptitude to be a Luther and the Society is prepared to follow him, to adopt that mode which is best suited on any particular occasion to further the cause that he has at heart? Reform is not for one individual but for all, and we must therefore be satisfied if in the tug of Social War we drag the whole society a little forward even at the risk of ourselves being slightly drawn back. In this tea affair, for instance, every dispassionate observer must acknowledge that the party of reform has distinctly gained in so far as drinking tea from a Christian hand, which was formerly regarded as a heinous guilt entailing loss of caste, is now reduced to the status of a minor offence to be expiated by a small *Prayaschitta*. But this consideration apart, the mere fact in our opinion that the most conservative Acharya of the most conservative religion in the world has tacitly sanctioned the expediency of changing with the times, as well as the vast educative influence exerted by the controversy that was carried for some time past are solid gains to the cause of reform, far more important in our opinion than Samaj-Sermons or Social Conferences. Again, why should the reformers fight shy of *Prayaschitta*? It is only their ignorance of the Hindu Shastras that leads them to regard a *Prayaschitta* as something involving humiliation and repentance, and if so what authority have these to speak in

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' WRIST WATCHES.—Specially constructed for Wrist wear in Crystal Face and Half-Hunting Cases. Gold, Rs. 55, Rs. 75, and Rs. 85. Silver from Rs. 35. Nickel from Rs. 15.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A GENTLEMAN of Position and Respectability, but quite a stranger to the place, is desirous of communicating IMMEDIATELY with a young lady, an European, and accomplished in the Piano, or very fair Eurasian, with a view to Matrimony. To ensure secrecy replies in the first instance may be signed with a "Nom de Plume." A very satisfactory reference can be given. Apply "VERITAS," care of this Paper.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

JUST LANDED, Per s. s. Shannon, Dog-cart, Driving Aprons, Waterproof, Sheeting, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Waterproof Coats, Rs. 4; and Suits complete, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 each.—AT HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder, Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

5 RUPEES MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION to the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY entitles a Local Subscriber to receive at his Residence Papers, Periodicals, and Books.

AUCTION SALE of MR. A. A. CRAWFORD'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, English Victoria, Horse, etc., at 17, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WATCHES, with independent seconds, as used by Medical Men, in Silver cases, Rs. 100 to 180; in Gold cases, Rs. 85 to 350.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST—Finest Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Souchong Dust, As. 9; Mixed Dust, As. 8; Congon Dust, As. 7; and Tea Dust, As. 6; per lb. —N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLUMBER (Good) seeks re-engagement. Practical Knowledge, Gas, Hot and Cold Water Fittings, Pumps, Latrines, Drainage and Deep Well Work, &c., also the management of men. Holder of Honours Certificates from the City Guilds of London Institute. References good. Address "PETER," care of this Office.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKEY.—Pure Malt ever imported. Guaranteed 7 years old. Buy no other. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park. N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

POONA SEASON.—THE POONA HOTEL is a First-Class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally and conveniently situated, is open to westerly breeze, and affords all the comforts of a home. Terms Moderate.

SOMETHING NEW.—Handsome Silver Stick WATCHES, suitable for Riding Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, etc., Rs. 50 each.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, B. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH LEVELESS GOLD WATCHES by ROT HERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 8th instant till the 8th July next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th June, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, OLD MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cursetjee Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency storeyard, on the Esplanade, consisting theodolite everest, 5" scale boxes, instrument cases, photographic apparatus, colour box, set staves, gate shutters, posts, planks, rafters, bamboos, C. I. urinals, pipes, iron cages, stones, tarpaulins, cut trees, &c.

Also at the Elphinstone Middle School at Poket Road, consisting doors, windows, frames, hand rails, planks, rafters, lintels, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 9, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

ON the resumption of business in London yesterday after the holidays, an advance of ¼d. was established in the price of Bar Silver, at 40⅞d.; while in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent higher, at 89½ cents, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent up, at 4·88½ dollars. Rupee Paper, on London, was ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, at £70; and 2 per cent. higher in 4½ per Cents., at £69½. Consols, and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged, at 95⅝ and 108 respectively, *ex-div.* The market rates of discount were unaltered. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The Indian Council made extra allotments of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 3⅜ to 19-32d.; and 3 lakhs on Bombay at the latter rate, which shows an advance of ⅛d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 5-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 97¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18¾.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 11d. Ex-Quay; Soft Red being quoted at 6s. 7d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The Linseed Market was firm, but Bombay Seed was 3d. lower, at 39s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton market remained closed for the holidays yesterday. In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower at 7¾ cents; September Futures being 2 points down, at 7·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's arrivals and those of the preceding two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Sunday's Receipts	9,000	6,000	1,400
Three days' do. ...	17,000	14,000	2,400
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,912,000	6,784,000	5,720,200

Business in our local Cotton Market has again been upon a small scale to-day; but the tone has remained steady, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in Dharwars and Westerns. Exporters have bought 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 190; 150 Bengals, at Rs. 165-6; and 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 174; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales, consisting of 500 each, of Westerns, at Rs. 173½-81; and Barsee, at Rs. 188½; and 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 167 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken for export to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market; prices being unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have also been steady, and in moderate request by shippers; but with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which are half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt. prices are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,275	bales.
Wheat.....	44,472	cwts.
Linseed	13,871	"
Rapeseed	12,485	"
Poppyseed.....	523	"
Castorseed.....	4,827	"

FREIGHTS are still weak and unchanged; and we are again without any business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE has been in an excited state all day. Bank Demand and Telegraphic opening at 1s. 3 21-32d. for ready and forward delivery, and gradually hardening to 1s. 3¾d.; but we have not heard of much enquiry even at the latter rate. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3¾d. in one direction, and one transaction took place thereat, then at 1s. 3 25-32d. up to 1s. 3 29-32d. and at the close there was only one buyer at 1s. 3 15-16d. for June-July delivery. We have also heard of quantities of Gold being on the market again; and, pending news regarding Councils, which we expect to be over 1s. 3¾d., we close firm as follows:—

Banks Bills on demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·68	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 108⅜ for Fours, for cash; 108½ for this month's settlement; and 107¼ for the July account, but the Market became firmer towards the close, and an advance of ¼ per cent. was attained, Fours for Money leaving off at 108¼. For 4½ per Cents 108 is still quoted.

SHARES have been very quiet again, and prices show hardly any change on any line.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only as sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 9th June, at 6-30 a.m.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date, D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission, Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	10	8 a.m.	6	16
Teheran	8	2	27 p.m.	..	36
Suez.....	8	2	45 p.m.	..	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 8th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	23	=	2
" Kurrachee	..	21	=	1
" Madras	..	22	=	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 4th June, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,70,481	7,66,947	6,292	9,43,720
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	11,77,192

Decrease ..... Rs. 2,33,472.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 7th June, 1892:—

	Ghadeckl. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In cts.
Previously reported	0 47	1 63	0 14
Rainfall on 6th.....	0 15	0 0	0 0
Total up to date	0 62	1 63	0 14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 7th June, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·757
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	79·0
General Directions of Wind	SSW, WSW, S, WSW, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	230
Fall of Rain.....	0·31
Total fall during month	8·00
" year	3·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th.....	2·24

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOUTHEY—May 27, at Karachi, Edith, the wife of Lieut H H Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—May 9, at the Brewery, Naini Tal, the wife of J Fraser, of a son.
STONE—June 4, at Madanapalle, Cuddapah District, the wife of F W Montague Stone, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.
WEBB—May 31, at Murree, the wife of Lieut A E Webb, Staff Corps, of a daughter.
WELSH—May 27, at Bareilly, the wife of F Welsh, Auditor, R K Railway, of a son.
WINN—June 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Herbert Winn, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—HARDING—June 4, at the Scotch Kirk, William Anderson, of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, to Bessie Harding, eldest daughter of H Harding, Nantwich, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

MCKEGGIE—May 30, at Naini Tal, of typhoid, William Donald McKeggie, Professor of Philosophy, Canning College, Lucknow, aged 22 years.
MACMAHON—June 4, at Royapuram, Captain Ernest Edward MacMahon, 2nd-in-Command, 27th Madras Infantry, aged 35 years.
ROBERTS—May 31, at Calcutta, Annie (widow of John Roberts, H M's 32nd Regiment), of 7, May Road, Hastings, and a survivor of the Garrison of Lucknow, aged 67.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

THE Central Provinces have at one time and another been so confidently proclaimed to be a land of plenty, with a future of undoubted prosperity before it, that all the evidence as to its agricultural and economic condition that is furnished from time to time claims notice. Mr. MacDonnell's resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province during the year which ended on the 30th of last September is as full of information on the subject as such a document could be expected to be, and for various reasons claims notice. One reason is that the year under review includes the time during which widespread and energetic agitation was carried on against the resettlement of the Bilaspur district. Mr. MacDonnell speaks of this agitation as the only unsatisfactory feature in connection with the progress of settlement operations during the year, and asserts that it was to a large extent factitious, and promoted by persons unconnected with the Bilaspur district. This may be so, and we ourselves, in taking part in the controversy during last rains, were careful to point out that while the malguzars in the Central Provinces were exceedingly careful to gain a hearing for their own grievances, nothing was heard of the rights of the cultivators holding under them, who were as much left out of the argument as the cultivators in the Konkan had been left out of all statements of the case of the Khots. Nevertheless there were many points in the malguzars' case which, it seemed to us at the time, demanded an answer. An increase on resettlement of eighty-four per cent. upon the revenue demand does not justify itself, though it is quite possible that it may find its warrant in a rapid growth in the prosperity of a district. The population had grown, the prices of grain had risen, and the district had been opened by the railway on three sides. Here, no doubt, were possible justifications for a large increase in the revenue demand, but it was at least open to discussion whether the circumstances justified so large an increase on the district at large, to say nothing of individual villages in which the demand was trebled and quadrupled. Mr. MacDonnell now asserts that the settlement is fair in the interest of the proprietors, as the Government take only a moderate share of the assets—that is to say 54 per cent. But this is four per cent. in excess of the former maximum allowed by the Government of India, and no explanation, so far as we know, has been forthcoming of the reasons which led the Central Provinces authorities to ask the Supreme Government to permit them to depart from the old rule, fixing fifty per cent. as the maximum share of the assets which Government may take, and to raise the maximum to 65 per cent. Besides it is not the percentage alone that has been altered, but the assets on which it is calculated. Under the present settlement they include items that were formerly left out of account. Mr. MacDonnell, however, seems to regard all this as constituting no grievance to the malguzars, and says that their only substantial ground of complaint was the secretiveness of the Settlement Officer, who did not always explain his grievances as the settlement progressed. In other words, the ducks should have been told what sauce it was intended that they should be eaten with.

As regards the land revenue administration generally, the Resolution has a good deal to tell that is of interest. We are reminded that statistics are plants of slow growth by a paragraph relating to the returns of crop areas. There are twelve districts in which, we are told, the statistics are much more accurate than anything hitherto available, but it is observed, with a scepticism that should check the over-confident deductions of "authorities" on Indian economics, that "nothing would be gained by contrasting the figures with those of former years, unless it were desired to show how wrong the old statistics were." In another direction a tendency is observable to take a sober view of things. In the Central Provinces, as in the Bombay Presidency, efforts are being made to spread the benefits and the knowledge of veterinary science in the districts. No doubt good is being done, but it is recognized that the pamphlets on the subject of the treatment of cattle-disease which have been distributed widely over the Central Provinces have not yet borne much fruit, and a cynical Deputy Commissioner reports that "few people can read the manual, fewer still understand it, while many of the medicines prescribed cannot be procured locally." Concerning the condition of the people the information is in agreement with what we have been told in past years. It was a prosperous year, and there was no lack of food or work. The large demand for grain should have left the grower a good profit; it did not go to him, however, but to the sowkar, who has the cultivator as firmly in his grip in the prosperous districts of the Central Provinces as he has in the Deccan. It would be difficult to hold the Government responsible for this. The Provinces, even under the new settlements, are not heavily assessed; the soil is as a rule good, and the seasons are not capricious. Yet the country is as deeply indebted as any in India. Here and there, however, the grip of the money-lender is being slightly relaxed. Government have been more energetic in making loans for improvements than some other administrations have been, and State competition with the sowkar is beginning to be felt. In the Bhandara district the sowkars are bringing pressure to bear on the people to prevent them borrowing from Government. That there is reason to believe that Government are spoiling the market for the sowkar is evident from the fact that in the Wardha district people say that the rate of interest is going down, owing to the Government advancing at lower rates than the sowkars. Mr. MacDonnell's remark on this point is that "without attaching too much importance to these statements they show that Government loans may have an effect out of all proportion to the magnitude of such loans compared with the agricultural capital of a district." The question whether the money-lending class are acquiring a greater hold upon the land is one of almost crucial importance, but the evidence upon it is not as complete as it might be. In some districts the majority of transfers are to money-lenders; in others the transfers are to *bona fide* agriculturists with means. It would be well if the facts upon this point could in future be set out with more certainty. A marked reduction in the number of coercive processes tells its own tale. The revenue was collected with ease, and this was one of many indications which go to confirm the general proposition that the Central Provinces are a lightly assessed country. This is not the same thing as saying that the malguzar makes a good landlord. A superior holder who calls for his rent before it is due, and before the ryot is in funds, solely that he may do the Tahsildar credit by paying the Government in good time, is not to be commended, and it is to be hoped that the stringent orders which the Chief Commissioner has given on this subject will check a particularly undesirable practice.

WHATEVER the Indian Councils Bill may have done it has not established harmony among the leaders of Indian political movements at home. Amongst these leaders we suppose Mr. Eardley Norton may be included, and it is interesting now to note what that enthusiastic politician said at Bombay in an address on "English association and co-operation in things Indian" shortly before leaving for England in April. Mr. Norton, to whom Mr. Gladstone's speech, as to some other of his friends, has been gall and wormwood, complained bitterly that the cause had been deserted by the Liberal Leader, and then he went on to speak of the Bill to which Mr. Gladstone had given such effective support as a sham bill which, if it were fought to the last, might be defeated. "It was physically and politically a sickly infant that never would be even a young child, and would certainly die long before it became an adult." This, certainly, is not what Sir William Wedderburn said of the measure, and it is not premature to say that Mr. Norton's predictions concerning its Parliamentary fortunes have been signally inaccurate. We do not know that Mr. Hume's judgment on a political question is sounder than Mr. Eardley Norton's, but it may be cited as an illustration of the difficulty that the English Congress party now have in holding together. Mr. Hume, evidently fearing that Mr. Norton's attempts to disparage the Bill in India have succeeded, writes to a Bengal paper expressing his fear that many in this country have failed to appreciate the importance of the late debate, and to realize the great step in advance that has been made. He notes the unusual interest that was shown in the debates. Instead of there being ten or twelve members—the usual audience in the House of Commons when Indian affairs are under discussion—fully a hundred and twenty-one were present. As to Mr. Gladstone's contribution to the debate Mr. Hume says:—"In India people seem disappointed that he did not say more—here all (on our side) are delighted that he said so much." There are, as most of us know, some exception to Mr. Hume's "all," for Mr. Gladstone has been more than once of late told that such lapses from the faith as he was guilty of when he talked common sense over the Councils Bill may cost him dearly. Of course, Mr. Hume's blessing of the Councils Bill will be interpreted by Mr. Maclean as justifying his own curses upon the measure. But they show that even Mr. Hume has intelligent intervals, though suggestively enough it is not in these intervals that he is in closest touch with some of his friends.

THE inquiry as to the terms on which the Government would make over the whole of the land known as the Oval to the Municipality for such public purposes as may be sanctioned by the Government and the Corporation, can do no harm to any one. The answer will probably be the same as that given to any private applicant, that the price of the land in question is the market rate prevailing in Bombay—plus, apparently, the "unearned increment" arising from the specially favorable situation of the site in question. The Municipality made a somewhat similar inquiry about twelve years ago, and the price was stated to be forty-eight rupees the square yard. Quite recently land has been sold adjacent to the new Municipal Offices at a similar rate. The area is 32,000 square yards. At forty rupees each these would come to twelve lakhs and eighty thousand rupees; at fifty rupees the bill would come to sixteen lakhs. The Chairman of the Standing Committee not unreasonably pointed out that with the prospect of an outlay of sixteen lakhs for the distribution of the Tansa water throughout the city, the costly works necessary to complete the drainage of the city to be faced, it would be unwise to invest five or ten lakhs in land not particularly wanted. But if the land in question can be secured for five lakhs or even for ten for building purposes, it ought to be purchased by the Municipality on the instant. It would be a most profitable investment. Mr. G. W. Roughton's proposal, however, was to acquire the land subject to the condition that it would not be put to any use which the Government would not sanction. As a commercial transaction the acquisition of land so tied up for even five lakhs would not be profitable. The only purpose suggested, as likely to meet the approval of the Government and the Corporation, is the creation of a garden on the spot with a theatre or opera house in the centre. Seeing that the site, though the nearest to Europe, is the furthest from the residential quarters of the city, a theatre on that site would require to be very fine indeed to draw large audiences. The garden would, no doubt, be very attractive; quite as much as is the University Garden within a hundred yards of the Oval; but it would not be much more frequented.

A GREAT deal has been said and written from time to time about the necessity of keeping the Oval as a "lung" for the Fort. Now the usual situation for a lung is inside and not outside the body which it serves. The Fort needs to be opened up internally, but externally it is open to every wind that blows on sea or land. What is required much more urgently than a lung is accommodation for business which is now cribbed, cabined, and confined in the one or two small thoroughfares which are alone available for shops and offices. It has never been proposed or suggested that the whole of the Oval should be built over; in every plan a garden or gardens have found a place; there can be no difficulty in aligning buildings that the south and south-west winds will not be shut out from the Fort. But after all there is no use reckoning without one's host. The whole site belongs to "Government." Now if we are correctly informed the Government of India in the Military Department has recently become exercised by the thought that there is very little open space in the vicinity of the places of embarkation and disembarkation of troops which could be utilised in time of war for an encampment. The Oval is suitable in its present condition for such a purpose; if it be built over there is really no place except the Cooperage, which is not so convenient, and is also marked down for the builder. If this view find acceptance with the Secretary of State the Oval will fulfil its destiny in contributing to the defence of the North-West Frontier. Major Roughton, as an energetic artillery officer will, it may be hoped, find a patriotic pleasure in this unexpected dedication of the Oval to the Goddess Bellona. Meanwhile he may find the satisfaction of a good citizen in having elicited from the Municipal Commissioner the welcome statement that before the end of the year the difficulties which have for so long stood in the way of the much-needed overbridges in the Queen's Road, the Falkland Road, and the Frere Road will have disappeared, and the works will be begun.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold a levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

THE British Agent and Consul-General in Bagdad telegraphs as follows:—"Plague announced as prevailing between Bagdad and Bussorah."

THE following telegram is from the British Agent and Consul-General in Bagdad:—"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Coasts between Mandeb and Aden, Guardafui and Suakin.

IN our note yesterday on the returns of fruit trees in the Thana and Kolaba Districts it should have been pointed out that the mhowra trees included in Mr. Cappel's returns were exclusive of trees grown in forests and village sites.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent writes:—The monsoon commenced at 11 p.m. to-day (5th). The rain lasted till 5 a. m. on 6th. The rain is coming down as I write (6 p.m.) Thunder, lightning and high winds have not been so severe as in previous years, rainfall copious, which has cooled the atmosphere by 12 degrees. The thunder storm heralding in the monsoon was mild. The sky is overcast with dark clouds. The hot weather is now a thing of the past.

FIVE thousand coolies were registered in the Ganjam district during the past year for employment on the Assam tea gardens, against four thousand in 1890. There is every prospect of a steadily increasing supply of labour from this source.

IT is stated that a telegram has been received in Calcutta advising that the second extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Comptoir, held in Paris on 4th June, gave its definite sanction to the absorption of the Banque des Depots and Comptes-Courants by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab has just been on a brief inspection visit to Dharmsala in connection with the severe epidemic which has been prevalent there and in the district round. The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Surgeon Captain Clark, the Civil Surgeon, has so far recovered from the attack of cholera which incapacitated him a fortnight ago, that it will not be necessary now to relieve him of his duties.

A REVISED edition of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army has been approved, and copies will be issued to all concerned as soon as possible. The division of the regulations into two vol

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AT KIEL.

KIEL, JUNE 7.

Their Imperial Majesties the Czar and the Emperor William dined together to-day, when cordial toasts were exchanged.

The Czar has been appointed an Admiral in the German Navy.

His Imperial Majesty returned to Copenhagen in the evening.

COLONEL DURAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, has arrived at Simla.

MR. WHEELER'S CASE.

Mr. P. C. Wheeler's representation has reached Simla, and will be forthwith considered by the Government of India.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE.

Colonel Woodthorpe, on reverting to the Survey of India, has been posted to Bangalore in charge of No. 11. Upper Burma Survey Party, Captain Jackson having to go home on sick leave.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN GWALIOR.

Advantage has been taken of the presence in Simla of Colonel Biddulph, Resident at Gwalior, to discuss matters relating to the suppression of dacoity in that State.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay has, we understand, accepted the post of President of the Indian Currency Association. He will take the chair at the public meeting at Simla next Monday.

THE MADRAS MONSOON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Last week the rainfall was heavy on the west coast; good in the central districts and parts of the southern districts; and fair showers in other parts. This week rain has fallen in most famine tracts, but only in a form of more less heavy showers. Rain of the regular monsoon type has not yet fallen anywhere, except on the west coast.

FATAL FRACAS AMONG SAILORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A ship's carpenter, two sailors, and the second mate of a vessel in port went for a spree in the suburbs, on Sunday night. Later on the carpenter and the officer were found seriously wounded by the road-side and conveyed to the hospital, where the carpenter died, but the officer is slowly recovering. Suspicion falling on the companions of the wounded they were arrested, when the dead man's watch and some clothes were found with them. They have been charged of murder, and the case has been gone into briefly to-day. The men were remanded to jail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 7.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 8.

The s.s. Brindisi (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The s.s. Venetia (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The mail steamer Britannia from Australia arrived.
The mail steamer Coromandel from Aden arrived.
The mail steamer Surat from China arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 8.

H. M. S. Marathon from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅜ ex
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	69½
Bar Silver	40⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7.

10 p.m. .. 80·9

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	78·0
4 p.m.	78·8

It has been finally decided to erect a Military Station Hospital for Madras on a site near Cupid's Bow to the South-East of the Fort. This is intended solely for the temporary accommodation of patients, the Military Hospital proper being transferred to Poonamallee.

Cholera is somewhat abating in Srinagar, although it is still bad. On the 2nd June there were 273 new cases and 216 deaths, against 300 new cases and 298 deaths on the 28th May. The majority of the deaths are amongst old cases. The disease is spreading in the districts but not to any alarming extent. The health of Gulmarg is excellent.

The fate at the Chin Hills will not, it is said, be decided till next cold season. The Government of India favours handing over the whole of Chinland to Assam: but this is strongly opposed by Burma.

Dr. Simpson's report on the so-called "snakes" in the Calcutta water-supply is to a certain extent re-assuring, thinks the *Englishman*. The intruders are, it appears, non-poisonous, but that is the best that can be said for them. In the filtered water the plague is attributed to the unsatisfactory state of a single reservoir, the surface openings being so faultily constructed as to permit the introduction of earth-charged water from the outside. The "snake-worms" in the unfiltered water-supply have not yet been traced, but it is stated that they are absolutely harmless, and are not in any way related to the poisonous sea-water snakes which have recently been found in the Hughli. The triple plague is, however, a somewhat curious coincidence, and will doubtless afford ample material for the speculations of native soothsayers. An attempt, it appears, has already been made to exercise the evil spirit to which the Hughli visitation has been traced.

THE GOLD HOARDS OF INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The prospectus of the new Indian Currency Association has been received rather scornfully in some quarters; and in order to prove that a gold currency in India is impossible all the old fallacies on the subject have again been trotted out with an air of infallible wisdom. The inevitable question: "Where is gold to come from" is, of course, again asked by a writer who appears to be entirely unaware that the answer has been repeatedly given by authorities who have the best means of knowing, and whose information is so far as we know entirely unchallenged by any responsible person. As, however, much misconception on the subject prevails in England, and as many persons are interested in knowing what view is taken of the subject in India, it may not be inexpedient to invite attention to what has been said about Indian gold. Sir David Barbour has furnished at pages 108 and 147 of his well-known "Theory of Bi-metallism" (1885) some valuable statistics, from official sources, showing the total imports of gold into India from 1835-36 to 1884-85, and again, from 1873-74 to 1884-85. As the bulk of this stock of gold has not been exported and is not required for coinage in India, it seems tolerably clear that it has been hoarded in the shape of ornaments and bullion. The figures clearly show that the stock is very large, amounting to many millions sterling.

At page 164 of Mr. Cotterell Tupp's "Monetary Conference of 1881" will be found an interesting letter, addressed by Mr. R. Barclay Chapman, C.S.I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to Professor Nasse, dated December 25, 1880. In this letter the following passage occurs:—

"Before turning to the future I ask you to note one thing. Like France, India possesses an enormous stock of metallic money, I daresay £250,000,000. Some people assume that all this great mass of money is in circulation, and is wanted for daily purpose. There could not be a greater mistake. On the contrary, I believe, that a very small portion of this money is in active circulation, not perhaps more than one-fifth part of it. The rest is all hoarded in larger or smaller quantities throughout the country. You will bear in mind our vast population. Almost every respectable individual amongst them owns more or less silver in the form of either rupees or solid silver ornaments worn by his wife and children, but held always available for conversion into money in need arising."

The enormous hoards of gold and silver in India is a well-established fact known to all competent enquirers. The habitual and public use of gold and silver ornaments by the well-to-do classes is familiar to all; and the number of gold and silver ornaments that are brought to the mint in famine time affords for official purposes a tolerably reliable index of the severity of distress.

Mr. Clarmont Daniell, of the Bengal Civil Service, who has studied this question more clearly than almost any local writer, thus sums up his conclusions about the available stock of gold in India:—

"From the year 1835, onwards, we have reliable statistics compiled by the Indian Government of the movement of the precious metals to and from India. Accounts brought up to April, 1882, show that there has been imported into India, and never been re-exported, a gold treasure which is valued in the returns at upwards of £112,000,000. If this is added to the estimate compiled in the facts and arguments in the preceding observations of the stock of gold existing in India at the end of the last century the country must contain a treasure which probably exceeds £212,000,000 in value, or about two-and-a-half times the amount of gold which is believed to be in circulation in the United Kingdom."

The answer, then, to the question: Where is the gold to come from? briefly is—From the gold hoards of India. These hoards are no mythical or imaginary stock, as sometimes supposed even by eminent mercantile authorities in England. Mr. H. R. Grenfell, a leading bi-metallist and ex-governor of the Bank of England, has attempted to dispose of Mr. Daniell's scheme by expressing the same doubt. He spoke of the stock of gold in India as "wholly hypothetical," and evidently did not believe in its existence. Similar doubts have been expressed by Viscount Sherbrooke and others, and as the possibility of introducing a gold coinage into India essentially depends on the hypothesis of this existing stock of gold it is clearly most important to ascertain whether those Indian authorities who speak of vast hoards of gold in India are romancing, or whether those persons who ask where the gold is to come from, are ignorant of the elementary features of the problem. Reason and commonsense suggests that when a vast gold treasure has been poured into India for many years past and has not been re-exported, there it has remained. Being in the present state of the law useless for coinage gold in India is extensively used (1) for hoarding or storing value, and (2) for the manufacture of ornaments, works of art, and various industrial uses. The first use is incomparably the more important.

Assuming the gold to exist on the spot there is clearly no physical reason why some portion of this last treasure should not be utilised for the purpose of money, if otherwise desirable. The cost of introducing a gold legal tender coinage would be the cost of purchasing the necessary gold at the market price of the day, *plus* the cost of mintage into such gold coins as might be determined, either into sovereigns of the same weight and pureness as issued in England, according to Mr. Daniell's scheme, or into double and single gold mohurs, and ten and five rupee gold pieces, as advocated by others. The operation of purchasing with rupees gold bullion available on the spot is clearly a very different operation from scrambling for gold in the bullion markets of Europe and America, and the *onus probandi* clearly lies in those who assert the impossibility of introducing a gold coinage into India. No one has yet proposed that silver should be demonetised in India, or that the existing silver coinage should be re-placed by a gold one. Almost all authorities are unanimous that a silver currency alone will meet the wants of the great mass of the population; but there is a growing body of influential opinion that there is not only room but necessity in India for a gold coinage side by side with the existing silver coinage, and that the vital needs both of the Government of India and of international trade imperatively call for an early consideration of the subject. That a gold currency can be introduced not only without loss but with the greatest possible relief to all the interest now affected and with the maximum advantage to the Empire, is the firm belief of many who have duly studied the subject; and instead of being led away any longer by the theory of international bi-metallism which many persons regard as a financial will-o-the-wisp, it is time for the Government of India and all persons connected with that country to set their own house in order, by their own independent exertions by such means as are available. That a gold currency can be introduced into India if desirable is certain. Whether it would be expedient to introduce it, or not, may be fairly open to question. This question will ultimately have to be decided by the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number; and those who advocate the introduction of a gold currency have little fear of this test if fairly applied.

The report about a forthcoming marriage between Prince George and Princess May is again circulating in the society papers. The *St. Stephen's Review* hears "from a source which it is impossible to discredit," that the rumours as to the probability of an engagement between Prince George of Wales and Princess May of Teck are to receive authoritative confirmation very shortly. Since her Majesty's return from Germany it is said that the Royal assent has been given. Notwithstanding strenuous contradictions (says *Vanity Fair*) there seems very little doubt that the matter of Prince George's marriage in now settled. Whether it be, as some say, a love-course that runs smooth at last or a mere marriage of convenience—to which Royalties are always subject—one thing is certain, the alliance with Princess May will be more popular with the British public than any other could be. Those who ought to know most say that the engagement is already an accomplished fact, although it will not openly transpire at once. Some go so far as to fix the date of the wedding for February next.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on May 20, says:—The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists has at length been launched, with every prospect of complete success. It is to be held in the metropolis, next September. The Duke of Connaught is honorary president; Professor Max Muller president, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, president of the reception committee, Lord Reay, of the Indian Section, and Sir George Birdwood, chairman of the executive committee. The greatest triumph of all, however, is the selection of Mr. Gladstone as president of the section for Archaic Greece. Too much credit cannot be given to Sir George Birdwood for the way in which he has carried out the arduous and delicate duties imposed on him in consequence of the lamentable schism among Orientalists that occurred last year. From the first he resolutely withstood any opposition to Dr. Leitner's Congress, and insisted on its being allowed to pursue its course peaceably, deferring the holding of the "orthodox" ninth Congress until a year later. He has also taken the greatest pains to conciliate the French Orientalists, while the courage with which through every difficulty he has stood fast to the post of duty has earned for him the gratitude of the German Orientalists. The most decisive issue of his labors has been his capture of Mr. Gladstone as a sectional president. No one believed it possible until Sir George Birdwood proposed it, and one of the great obstacles put forward was that of finding a section in an Oriental Congress for the right hon. gentleman. Sir George Birdwood suggested Archaic Greece, and Mr. Gladstone on being personally approached at once accepted the position with the enthusiasm of his ever-youthful genius. The Congress is also under deep obligations to Lord Reay, through whose influence the patronage of the Duke of Connaught was secured, and who is, I learn, also energetically exerting himself in every direction to promote the objects of the Congress, more particularly in Holland and Belgium. The list of sectional presidents is as follows:—Aryan, Professor Cowell; Semitic (*a*) Assyrian and Babylonian, Professor A. H. Sayce, (*b*) General, Professor Robertson Smith; China and the Far East, Sir Thomas Wade; Egypt and Africa, Professor Le Page Renouf; Australasia and Oceana, Sir Arthur Gordon; Anthropological and Mythological, Dr. E. B. Tylor; Indian, Lord Reay; Geographical, Sir M. E. Grant Duff; Archaic Greece and the East, Mr. Gladstone: Professor Rhys Davids, formerly of Ceylon and a Buddhist scholar of some reputation, has been appointed secretary of the Indian Section. The central committee of organization consists of Sir G. Birdwood (chairman), Professor C. Bendall, Mr. A. A. Bevan, Mr. L. B. Bowring, Mr. E. Granville Browne, Mr. E. Walter Budge, Rev. Dr. Bullinger, Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain, Rev. R. H. Codrington, Dr. Oliver Codrington, Professor Cowell, Professor Davids, Mr. F. V. Dickens, Professor R. K. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, Sir Arthur Gordon, Mr. H. H. Howorth, M. P., Mr. Guy le Strange, Sir A. C. Lyall, Professor A. A. Macdonell, Professor Mahaffy, Mr. E. Delmer Morgan, Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. T. G. Pinches, Professor R. Stuart Poole, Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, Professor Le Page Renouf, Professor A. H. Sayce, Professor Robertson Smith, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., Dr. E. B. Tylor, Sir Thomas Wade, and Rev. C. H. H. Wright. The honorary secretaries are, Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, Professor Davids, Rev. Dr. Bullinger, Professor Macdonell, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Raja Peari Mohun Mukharji, C. S. I. (for Bengal), Professor Peterson (for Bombay), with a lady, Miss M. E. V. Cust, as honorary assistant secretary.

I hear that Mr. Swift MacNeill is not altogether pleased at having been obliged to play second fiddle in the recent discussion on the Councils Bill. But they were all second fiddles. There was not a first fiddle among those who carried on the half-informed and half-hearted opposition to that measure. It is rumoured that Mr. Swift MacNeill now receives his inspiration from Mr. Dillon O'Flynn, a gentleman who is, I am told, not unknown in the capital of the Southern Presidency.

Some members of Parliament are extraordinarily unlucky in balloting for their bills and motions. Here is Mr. H. S. King, for instance, who has been trying for ever so long to secure a night for the insufficiently recognised grievances of the European Civil Servants in India without success. Sir Roper Lethbridge arrives home from India and the very first time he tries his luck, as the saying is, draws a winning number. On Tuesday the 14th of June he intends to "call attention to the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil servants of India, and move a resolution." There are two matters before his motion—the introduction by Mr. Rankin of a Bill to establish State-aided old-age pensions and a resolution about the Margarine, not as one paper prints it the Magazine Acts—but neither is expected to occupy much time, so if Sir Roper Lethbridge to succeed in keeping a house he will be able to tell the House of Commons the result of his consultations in India. Some experienced persons, however, might doubt the propriety of reviving this question at the fag end of the concluding session of a moribund Parliament. But as Sir Roper is apparently not to be an M.P. after the dissolution, he naturally wishes to fulfil at the first opportunity the promises he made to his friends and former colleagues, when travelling in India recently.

IMPORTANT CRICKETING QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Anent the questions which appeared some months ago in your valuable paper, and which remained unanswered to the best of my belief on account of their difficulty, I hope you will kindly publish the questions as set to the Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and the replies from him for the information of your readers. Most of them will be surprised to read them inas much as they go against their opinion on the whole field.

Q. I.—Suppose a bowler bowls an over, which includes either one "no-ball" or "wide ball," can that bowler be credited with that as a "maiden" or not?

A. I.—A no-ball or wide does not prevent an over from being maiden as wides and no-balls are not put down in the analysis.

Q. II.—Suppose a bowler bowls three wickets and in the interval of one of them, bowls a "wide" or a "no-ball," can he be honored with a "hat-trick"?

A. II.—The "hat-trick" is only conventional and is not recognised in the laws of cricket, but in no event can it be claimed if a "no-ball" or "wide" intervenes.

Q. III.—A batsman hits a stroke, and two runs are secured, at the very first run both players put their bats out of the popping crease of their respective wickets, which fault of theirs gives rise to a simultaneous call from both umpires of "short runs." How many short runs should be counted? One or two, for after the second run is completed both players are obliged to be within their respective lines.

A. III.—No doubt if both umpires simultaneously call "one short" in the case of two runs, no run should be scored, but it is the custom to allow one.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 8. D. B. TAPIA.

The East Indian Railway traffic earning for week ending 28th May were Rs. 11,51,537. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,34,379-9-9. Increase, Rs. 1,17,157-6-6. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 28th May, 1892, Rs. 2,25,29,104-1 5. From 1st January, 1891, to 30th May, 1891, Rs. 2,21,46,526-7-6. Increase, Rs. 3,82,577-9-11. Miles open for week ending 28th May, 1892, 1,552½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase, 27½. Per mile open for week ending 28th May, 1892, Rs. 741-9-9. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 678-0-11. Increase Rs. 63-8-10.

Truth writes:—"The appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India has hitherto been in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. I understand that this arrangement has been abolished by a minute of the Cabinet, and in future the Commander-in-Chief in India will be selected by the Prime Minister, the War Secretary, and the India Secretary, who are to act as a Committee in the matter."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present:—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Balchandra, Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsi, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

VICTORIA GARDENS IMPROVEMENT.

The Committee considered letter No. 4680, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that in response to advertisements calling for tenders for the work of filling in the low-lying ground in the Victoria Gardens from 1st June to 31st August, three tenders had been received, the rates varying from Rs. 2-10-0, Rs. 2-11-0, and Rs. 3 per brass. As those rates were high, the tenderers were requested to submit fresh rates for doing the work from October to December, and they offered to do the work for Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2-10-0, and Rs. 2-3-0. As those rates were still unfavourable private offers were invited with the result that the following rates had been received:—Messrs. Macoond Limbaji, Rs. 2-1-0 per brass; Messrs. Byramji Jehangir, Rs. 2-1-0 per brass; Messrs. Amroota Babaji, Rs. 2-2-6 per brass; and Messrs. Sorabji N. Mooza, Rs. 2-2-6 per brass. Sanction was requested to his acceptance of either of the offers of Rs. 2-1-0 per brass. The amount to be met from the grant for the work.

The tender of Messrs. Byramji Jehangir was accepted.

THE TANSA WORKS MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 1023, dated 5th ultimo, a draft inscription for the memorial tablets in connection with the Tansa Water-Works, and stating that the cost would amount to Rs. 760, and respectfully declining to allow his (Mr. Acworth's) name to appear thereon.

The following is a text of the proposed memorial:—"The Tansa Water-Works, which supply the City of Bombay with 21 million gallons of water per diem through a duct, 55 miles in length, from a lake of six square miles in area, were first designed and reported on to the Municipal Corporation by Major Hector Tulloch, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, in the year 1872. They were commenced in the year 1886, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Edward Kayall Ollivant, K.C.I.E., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, whose administration and financial ability were conspicuously displayed during the construction. He was supported in his recommendation by many prominent citizens, especially Dr. Thomas Blaney, Coroner of Bombay, who was, during the course of a long life, gratuitously given to the City services beyond computation in money. The works were carried out by Mr. W. Clerke, M.I.C.E., C.I.E., with signal engineering talent, completed during the time that Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., held the office of Commissioner, at a cost of 150 lakhs of rupees, and opened by his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 31st March, 1892. This tablet is erected by the command of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in order to commemorate the successful completion of an undertaking which in costliness, magnitude, and importance stands unrivalled among Municipal works in India, as well as the names of those who have been chiefly instrumental to so great a result, best deserve the gratitude of the citizens of Bombay. By order of the Municipal Corporation, May, 1892.

Colonel Wilson considered that Mr. Acworth's name ought to be mentioned in some way.

The Municipal Commissioner: You cannot do that without my consent, or if you did, I would bring an action for libel. (Laughter.)

Mr. Yajnik asked what would be done if the Corporation resolved to have Mr. Acworth's name the tablet.

The Municipal Commissioner replied they could not do it without his consent.

Mr. Yajnik: O yes; they can.

The Commissioner: I have a proprietary right in my own name. (Laughter.)

Mr. Yajnik suggested that they might say that the works were completed during the administration of Mr. Acworth.

Mr. Shroff suggested that the resolution of the Corporation be adhered to and the Commissioner's name inserted. He considered the inscription a very eulogistic one.

Mr. Grattan Geary thought it was so eulogistic that it seemed to be one of those inscriptions which would be better engraved on stone after, rather than during, the life-time of those whose fame it was intended to hand down to posterity. The epitaph should only be written after death. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hurkisondas mentioned that it was a fact that the works were completed during the administration of Mr. Acworth.

The Commissioner said he did not think he had been sufficiently closely connected with the works to allow his name to figure on the tablet. In fact it would be a farce to put it on the tablet.

Mr. Yajnik suggested that the words "completed during the time Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., held the office of Commissioner," be added.

This suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Grattan Geary also suggested that the names of the contractors might be included in the inscription.

Dr. Viegas thought the suggestion a fair one.

The Chairman replied it was not in the Corporation's resolution, but they might ask the Corporation to consider it.

The Committee sent on the draft inscription to the Corporation with a request that the names of the contractors be added.

BURST WATER-PIPES.

In accordance with notice of motion Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved:—"That in future any bursts occurring in any large water main, such as 24", 28", 32" and 48", specimen pieces of the broken pipes be placed before the Standing Committee."

Mr. Shroff seconded.

Colonel Wilson proposed as an amendment, that in cases of bursts in the water mains, the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the engineer in charge of the mains a report as to the cause of burst, and where the burst was due to a flaw in the metal, to submit specimen of the same to the Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the amendment, which was adopted.

There was no other business of importance.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Derbyshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Payton, 7th Dragoon Guards, have been appointed Cantonment Magistrates of Kasauli and Muttra, respectively.

It has been ruled by the Horse Guards authorities that a soldier drunk at defaulters' drill, can be tried for drunkenness on duty.

A novel experiment is being tried at Meerut, namely the provision of a library and reading room for soldiers' wives. There can be little doubt but that such a provision would be a great boon to soldiers' wives in every station, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements at Meerut will be so appreciated as to induce the military authorities to extend and permanently adopt the measure throughtout India.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hardinge, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on retirement.

Captain F. H. F. R. McMeekan, Royal Artillery, returns home on promotion.

Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Lieutenant C. E. de M. Norie, 1-2 Gurkhas, and Lieutenant H. M. Biddulph, Rifle Brigade, for 12 months; Lieutenant P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant, Rifle Brigade, for 5 months; Major J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for 4 months, on private affairs; Captain and Adjutant W. Seton, Leinster Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate. Captain H. H. F. Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Simla for 1 month on private affairs.

It has been found in America that dishonest railway directors make fraudulent railway employes. Mr. Menzies tells of a conductor who was suspected of appropriating to his own use the fares he collected in the cars. He was called before the directors, and stated to them with perfect frankness that he had "a snug little farm, a trotting-horse, and diamond pin." If (added this remarkably frank person) they dismissed him and put on another man he would have to get his snug farm, his trotting-horse, and diamond pin, for which the railway would have to pay, and he pointed out that in reality it was much cheaper to maintain a man who was comfortable than to put on a new man who "would have to make his pile out of it." This conductor, it is added, was perfectly aware that the directors themselves were not straightforward, and it was no wonder they had difficulty in dealing with the case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reply of the Hon. St. J. Brodrick, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, to Lord Curzon's request for information regarding the suppression of the evidence submitted by Lord Roberts before the Wantage Committee, may be an explanation, observes the *Pioneer*, but it is certainly not an excuse. If the Committee suppressed the memoranda of an expert so well qualified to express an opinion on the points under consideration as the present Commander-in-Chief in India, for no better reason than that he was not able to be present in person for the purpose of cross-examination, either they must have acted stupidly, or they must have seized on the merest pretext for a course they could not justify in reason. In the case of such an inquiry the public did not look for the strict procedure of a law court; but they unquestionably had a deep interest in seeing what a soldier of Lord Roberts' experience and renown had to say on the existing defects of the British army.

The following apparently official *communique* appears in the local *Gazette*, anent the Birthday Parade incident at Naini Tal. "In alluding in last Saturday's issue to the Queen's Birthday Parade we followed the *Pioneer* in saying that Sir Auckland Colvin had sent his Aide-de-Camp to enquire why the royal salute had been commenced before his arrival. This, we are now informed, was not accurate. The Lieutenant-Governor attends the parade only as a spectator, to show respect to Her Majesty, and there is no necessity for the Officer Commanding the parade to await His Honour's arrival although this is usually done as a matter of courtesy. On this occasion the *jeu de joie* began seven minutes before the time fixed, and it was to ascertain why this had occurred that the Aide-de-Camp was sent to the Officer in Command. It has, we are informed on the best authority, been explained that there was some misapprehension of the arrangements customary on the occasion, and the incident is thus at an end."

The Lahore paper hears that the Maharaja of Ulwar's death was due to chronic liver complaint. His Highness was advised to spend the summer at Naini Tal, where he died. His body was taken to Ulwar on the 24th ultimo, where the usual cremation ceremony was performed. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

A contemporary announced the other day that it was about to "introduce some startling innovations in Indian journalism," and on the following day it published a telegraphic account of the Naini Tal races on the Queen's Birthday. It so happened that rain interfered with any races being run on the 24th at Naini Tal, and the innovations in their first venture were startling, for the reason that the anticipated issues were all wrong.

The Government of Bengal, with commendable promptitude, instituted an enquiry into the truth of the report that two women had died of starvation in the Monghyre District. Mr. Waller gives the results of the enquiry in a letter which we publish elsewhere, and from which we are glad to learn that the two women died from other causes than famine. As to the fixing of the relief task, it seems to us that Mr. Waller misses the point. Our correspondent may have been wrong in ascribing the responsibility to the local engineer, but it does not mend matters to say that the task was fixed by Government. The question is one of fact. Is the task an excessive one, and are the men physically unable to earn the relief wages?

Further news from Peshawar tends to confirm our view that things are getting into an unsettled state on and beyond the frontier there, says the Lahore paper. The *dak* of the Political Officer, Colonel Warburton, as well as the rifle of the postal runner, Malik Din a sepoy, were carried off in the Khyber near Shagai. No trace had been found of the miscreants who cut the telegraph wire near Kacha Garhi on the previous day, although it is believed to be the work of Amin Khan, who has escaped to Tira, and who will doubtless be heard of again by the frontier authorities. Another suspicious circumstance in connection with this Amin Khan is that his brother, Zaman Khan, who has been aide-de-camp to General Gholam Haider at Asmar, has obtained two months' leave of absence. He also will doubtless be heard of.

The annual Eton Dinner at Simla, was given by Lord Roberts on Saturday. Twenty old Etonians were present, chief among whom was the Viceroy. During dinner telegrams were received from Etonians at Calcutta and Fyzabad, and appropriate replies were sent.

The Amir of Kabul, after devoting himself to answering the attacks made upon his administration by certain new spapers in India, has decided, the *Pioneer* says, not to make known his opinions to the world. His book was actually printed, and a few copies were in circulation in Afghanistan; but he has ordered the whole edition to be destroyed. This is a pity, as it would have been interesting to learn how deep are his grievances.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 21st May, 1892, were Rs. 15,709. Corresponding period of 1891, 17,257. Decrease, Rs. 1,548. Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st May, 1892, Rs. 308-0-4. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 338-5-11. Decrease, Rs. 30-5-7. Receipts from 1st January to 21st May, 1892, Rs. 2,27,101. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 2,15,594. Increase, Rs. 11,507.

The case against Sohan Lal and others, charged at Cawnpore, with the theft of jewels belonging to the Raja of Bijawar, commenced on Monday before Mr. Bird, Magistrate of the district. Mr. Alston, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Govind Pershad appear for Sohan Lal; Pundit Prithinath appears for Udait Singh, and Mr. Jamna Dass appears for Luchmi Shanker, Bajju and Goberdan. Mr. Triloknath Ghose of Allahabad, prosecutes for the Raja. Mr. D. M. Straight, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, has been deputed to Cawnpore to instruct the prosecution. There are sixty witnesses for the prosecution, and the case will occupy many days.

A Gopalpore correspondent writes:—"A bear of an enormous size was seen in a village to the south of Gopalpore, in the Ganjam District, about a fortnight ago, but fortunately it did no harm to the inhabitants. In broad daylight the animal was discovered strolling quietly about. It frightened the villagers out of their huts, and they at once went off to the nearest gentleman, that is Mr. DeLessert, who at once proceeded to the spot. On reaching the place he found that the animal had got into a very thick bush of screw pine. He fired and wounded the best and with an infuriated spirit the bear made a rush out of the bush and made straight for the sportsman, who was about 10 yards away. Mr. DeLessert gave it the second bullet, which brought it to the ground quite dead."

According to reports received in Berlin from the Russian frontier, the Russian authorities are proceeding with great harshness against German teachers, expelling those who have failed to learn the Russian language. As the time allowed for their departure is too short to allow of their selling their possessions, many of them have had to cross the frontier, leaving all their possessions behind. The head of a private school has been expelled the country because, although a Russian citizen, he had been guilty of hanging up portraits of the last three German Emperors in his house.

Coal was recently discovered near the banks of the Tenasserim river. Experiments have now been made with it on a steam launch on the river, and it has been found to be of excellent quality.

Colonel Woodthorpe, late Deputy Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, arrived in Simla on the 5th instant. He will be posted shortly to the Survey of India, as the Intelligence Branch is only to have an Assistant Quartermaster-General as its head.

The administrative medical charge of the Peshawur district will, in lieu of the Quetta district, which has taken its place as a Surgeon-Colonel's charge, be held alternately by a Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Staff and of the Indian Medical Service.

LORD WOLSELEY'S REMINISCE

Lord Wolseley is the subject of the "Illustrated Interview" in the mid-May number of the "Strand Magazine." The interviewer had a long chat with the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland at his residence, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, and he writes that Lord Wolseley has seen so many campaigns that he could not fail to have a goodly number of adventures, and to have seen many strange sights. About some of these adventures he was induced to talk.

THE "BAPTISM OF FIRE."

A soldier's first experience of being under fire is always interesting. Sometimes it is disastrous, as in the case of Lord Wolseley, who was so badly wounded in his first engagement that he was laid up for three months afterwards. This unlucky beginning was in Burma:—

At daybreak, when the fog cleared, I was told off with four men to a certain point to skirmish. I had never been drilled! My four men—or rather—boys—had neither been drilled nor even fired off a musket. I tell you this to illustrate the great nonsense of some people's ideas, who state that the army to-day is inferior to that of thirty years ago. We started and suddenly came upon the enemy. The enemy heard us, and opened a heavy fire, killing my four men. More men now came up, and we were ordered to go on and charge. There was a native regiment of infantry extended in skirmishing order, and I well remember kicking a fat old native officer because he wouldn't go on. Then volunteers were called for the charging party. When about thirty or forty yards from the enemy's works, I fell into a great hole, dug some five feet deep, with a very formidable spike in the middle, and brambles, and twigs and leaves scattered over it; it was, indeed, a man-trap! I was stunned for some time. When I recovered I rose and crawled out—on the enemy's side. They commenced firing. I disappeared into my hole again. I waited awhile. I got out of the hole and ran for my life. It was one hundred-and-fifty yards to our lines, and I cannot tell you the sensation of that one hundred-and-fifty yards run, expecting every moment to provide a refuge for a dozen or twenty bullets in my body. I found our people lying down. It was not so easy to reach the enemy as had been anticipated, and consequently volunteers for a second storming party were asked for. Another man, named Taylor, led one detachment, and I led the other. I warned him of the hole, and we went stealing on, two and two, along the narrow path right and left of the danger-and trap. Taylor was shot through both legs, and died by my side afterwards. Only a few more yards, and we were victors! I fell, shot through the left leg. I thought I was bleeding to death.

HOW LORD WOLSELEY LOST HIS EYE.

Before Sebastopol Lord Wolseley had some wonderful escapes; and it is not surprising that he sometimes got badly wounded. He again, tells how he lost an eye in the trenches:—

A round shot fell amongst us, and struck the gabion which was filled with stones, scattering them with terrific force amongst us. Both the poor fellows by my side were killed. I fell to the ground. I was lifted up by two men and carried into the camp. My left cheek was lying on my jacket—I thought my jawbone was broken. I was hit all over the face, riddled with the stones and flints. They got me to the doctor's hut—through which a stream of wounded were passing all night—aye, we were losing a battalion a-day then. They wanted to patch me up, but I wouldn't let them. I whispered that I had something in my cheek. They said it was my jawbone. But it was not. For the very next morning a sergeant gave me, wrapped in a newspaper, a piece of flint two-and-a-half inches long, which they had pulled out of my cheek with a pair of dentist's forceps.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

Great as is the store Lord Wolseley sets upon courage he thinks that nerve is far more important when a man is under fire. It is, indeed, the one thing needful. "You look forward, he says, with eagerness to see what a battle is like. Nerve—nerve is the great thing needed. The wise men who haven't got it give up, the fools stay on and come to grief. Your soldier may have spirit and enthusiasm, but nerve beats everything else. Spirit is not much use when death is in the air, enthusiasm of little avail when bullets are whistling about and trying to pick you out from amongst all the others. Nerve, nothing but nerve, tells in the long run."

GORDON'S DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUDAN.

When Gordon went to the Soudan for the last time he started in characteristic fashion, with only the clothes he wore; and had it not been for Lord Wolseley he would have started without any money. Gordon, Lord Wolseley tells us, left London on the 18th of January, 1884; he started from my house, and when he said: "I pray for three people every night of my life, and you are one of them." When Gordon went to Khartoum, he went for God. I think Charley Gordon was one of the two great heroes I have known in my life. I have met abler men, but none so sincere. He was full of courage and determination, honest in everything he did or ever thought of, and totally indifferent to wealth. His departure

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE report of the Health Officer, Dr. T. S. Weir, for the first quarter of 1892 was yesterday placed before the Municipal Standing Committee. The Health Officer said :—

The abnormal seasonal conditions of the past season have been followed by the high mortality I anticipated last year. In the second quarterly report I wrote : "I apprehend that small-pox will be prevalent during the next cold weather." Whenever the rainfall is scanty and there is scarcity, an enhanced mortality may be anticipated. There is a distinct relation between the rise and fall of food prices and the fluctuations of mortality. It will be observed from the table following, that while the incidence of mortality falls unequally by localities, it also falls unequally on classes. The chief excess of mortality is due to abnormal seasonal conditions but there is also an excess due to insanitary conditions. Not only have we insanitary conditions in the localities but in the classes. It will be observed that wherever these classes are densely collected, there is a high mortality amongst them. In the dense portions of the city they live under fearful over-crowding—in room and in building. In Kamatipura and in other districts where there are cut-caste, the room-crowding is very dense. The mortality amongst the Parsee community indicates that a population living under favorable conditions or prosperity may have generally a low rate of mortality. It has to be remembered that the total mortality does not always exactly indicate sanitary conditions. There may be a low total mortality and yet with unfavorable sanitary conditions, while there may be a high total mortality not dependent on local conditions and not so unfavorable as indicated by the mortality. In the table which follows it will be observed that there is a relation between the mortality by sections and the density of population and insanitary conditions. I have so often described the conditions which affect the mortality in Kamatipura, that I need not now describe them. It will be observed that Kamatipura is now one of the densely-populated localities. A poor and crowded population live in a locality once raised from a state of submergence with garbage, yet at depths still garbage oozing and undecomposed.

Return showing the sections of highest mortality in the first quarter.

Sections.	Annual rate per 1,000 of population.	Mean area for each person in sq. yards.
Kamatipura	57·93	10·26
2nd-Nagpada	53·28	8·76
Mandvi	51·69	21·36
Parel	48·71	186·98
Umbarkhari	47·64	9·71
Khara Talav	46·45	7·45
1st-Nagpada	45·27	12·86
Chakla	45·09	7·75
Dongri	44·33	45·57
Kumbharwada	42·84	5·92
Tardeo	38·14	58·33
Girgaum	35·70	22·32

Here is a description of a drain in Nagpada from the annual report of 1881,—a drain under many houses and even worse now than then :—"I would now draw attention to a most offensive and loathsome drain which you inspected with me. The new Nagpada drain runs under two or three houses in Bellasis Junction-road ; it was cleaned as far as these houses, but, fearing to injure their walls and foundations, the work had to cease near them, but was resumed in the road. This drain was found to be in a most filthy state ; it has been well described as one of the worst drains, in point of construction, in the whole city." What has been done in the Nagpadas in the last twenty years? *Nothing.** The drains are getting worse, and our efforts to clean them only makes them worse, where there are trenches unmade for rain into which drainage flows, each cleaning makes them deeper, and the construction of new drains or the repair of old drains has been put off until a general drainage scheme may be sanctioned and until it has been brought into the Nagpadas. In the last annual report I wrote :—" In 2nd-Nagpada, where we have the greatest house-crowding, as many as 67·18 persons collected in—15 families to each house—each crowded dwelling, we have a mortality from phthisis more than twice the mortality in Byculla, nearly twice the mortality in Parel, and more than twice the average mortality in all the other sections of the city, and a fatality from diseases of the respiratory system, twice the fatality in the whole city. In 2nd-Nagpada the pressure of population is greater than in the most crowded and dense section of London. The extreme pressure in London is 222 persons to an acre, whereas in 2nd-Nagpada it rises to 469." There are a large number of bad insanitary drains, mere trenches, and insanitary and crowded dwellings in narrow lanes in Mandvi. For instance, in Cooly Wadi, there is a dense population over rain channels which have been covered. The very imperfection of these channels, the frequent obstruction to flow gives some safety, for it is necessary to open them often and to keep open gullies and trenches discharging into them. Whenever cholera is prevalent, many cases occur in Cooly Wadi and the incidence in this locality is heavy. The ventilation of this section is imperfect—roads east and west—to ventilate and give light are necessary. Less sanitary road-making has been done in this section and in the east of the Island than in any portions of the city. The most memorable event of this quarter has been the introduction of water from Tansa. The water is excellent in quality and will probably be better than either Vehar or Tulsi. It contains less organic impurity and ought to be more easily filtered. I look with some apprehension on the future from the introduction of Tansa water. It must be remembered that a little more than half the Island has no drains, that all the refuse of the city is deposited in a depression midway in the Island, under conditions which cannot now be considered safe. Formerly the refuse was deposited and cultivated each year, now from too little space refuse has to be placed on refuse—in putrefaction. If large quantities of water are discharged on to the ground where there are no drains, the effect must be dampness and water-logging of the soil. I, therefore, look with great apprehension to the future, unless that drains are constructed to carry the water away. In my opinion all attention should be fixed on the construction of drains, and, as I have before urged, the construction of all house-connections abandoned. In 1888 I wrote :—" Unless that channels are constructed where towns are growing in Parel, Sewri, and Mahim, the northern district of the Island, there will be fearful nuisances. I think it would be better to abandon house-connections for the present, and expend the money to be spent on house-connections in laying down sewer lines through the northern districts of the Island. The need for drains or channels of any kind in one-half of the Island, or, as commonly called, the City of Bombay, is emergent." Moreover, I do not think a system of house-connections is suitable for dwellings in which each room is let out to tenants. At the present moment a large number of connections in Khetwady and Kamatipura are obstructed, notwithstanding that halalkores in the last Health Department Budget have been given to the Drain-cleaning Department. I am certain that for chawls the best outlet for room-drinage is an open drain constructed in best cement and having water flowing down it. In former years I drew attention to what occurred at Dhobi Talao ; an excellent system of house-connections was carried out, but as it was not renewed, it disappeared. From the use of ashes and earth and straw in cleaning domestic utensils, and the throwing of refuse and food-remains into "*mories*" and from windows into gullies, the traps connected with new sewers become very frequently obstructed and choked and overflow, and, as I wrote last year, "causing in many cases a nuisance more serious than was the case when refuse water from the houses flowed on to " and over the old open paved gullies or channels." I complain of the delay in removing obstructions and nuisances, and I make many complaints in regard to that delay. There is an explanation, no doubt, that the Drainage Department and the Health Department look at nuisances in a different light. The Drainage Department look to house-owners as the law directs. The Health Department look to the nuisances and not to the law—to the effect on the public health. The Health Department wish that nuisances be promptly removed. I admit that there must be great delay in removing any nuisances,—for the removal of which it is necessary to seek the assistance of the magistrates. The Drainage Department look on a fault—obstruction in house-connections—as they look on a fault in any work. The Health Department look on an obstruction as a serious nuisance which may affect the health or lives of people, and they, therefore, expect more promptness than, perhaps, is possible in dealing with obstructions in house-connections. The only use of syphons seems to me to be to intercept—to do no more than intercept—solid matter and so cause obstruction. I suggested that the down-take pipes should discharge into catch-pits, which would receive ashes, sand, and other refuse before reaching the traps. Exclusive of still-born, 7,194 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 1,170 more than in the preceding quarter and 1,488 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 35·01 per 1,000 of population The total enhanced mortality is chiefly due to small-pox, measles, fevers, and diseases of the respiratory system, while the mortality from diseases of the nervous system, phthisis, diarrhœa, cholera, and diseases of the generative system is less. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,654 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay ; that 3,819 were born out of Bombay ; and that the place of birth of 49 persons could not be ascertained. There must, therefore, have been some immigration. The fever mortality is 521 more than in the last quarter and 611 more than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 568 more than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers, 1,828 were referred to remittent fever, being 475 more than in the last quarter and 499 more than in the corresponding months of the past year ; 309 were ascribed to simple continued fever, being 58 more than in the previous quarter and 102 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 96 were ascribed to ague, being 8 less than in the last quarter, but 10 more than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 2 were referred to enteric fever. In all 2,235 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 300 more than in the last quarter and 300 more than in the corresponding months of the last year, 321 deaths were registered. On 23rd January 1892, I certified that the City was threatened with outbreaks of small-pox, measles and influenza, and I recommended the opening of hospitals at Arthur Road and Grant Road. From measles 351 deaths were registered, being 269 more than in the last quarter and 211 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from cholera is 21 less than in the past quarter and 2 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 10 cases, of which 4 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 215 more than in the last quarter and 201 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 1,344 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system ; of these 805 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 123 more than in the previous quarter and 108 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, 351 were referred to pneumonia, being 91 more than in the last quarter and 65 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the digestive system, 527 deaths were ascribed, being 21 less than in the last quarter, but 66 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 227 were referred to diarrhœa, being 40 less than in the last quarter, but 23 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To dysentery 134 were due, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 10 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To all other diseases of the digestive system, 166 deaths were referred, being 14 more than in the last quarter and 33 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from phthisis is 32 less than in the last quarter, but 64 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From diseases of the nervous system, 534 deaths were registered, being 49 less than in the previous quarter, but 22 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. One death from hydrophobia was reported. There were 29 deaths from puerperal fever. From diseases of the generative system 49 deaths were registered, being 8 less than in the last quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the circulatory system, 41 deaths were referred, being 5 less than in the last quarter, but one more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Ten deaths were registered under the head of leprosy, being 3 less than in the past quarter 30 and less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To the general affection dropsy, 26 deaths were ascribed, being 2 less than in the last quarter, but 27 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 24 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the urinary system, being 13 more than in the previous quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From diseases of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, 26 deaths were registered, being one more than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system, 3 deaths were due. The number of premature births is 5 less than in the last quarter and 6 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. The deaths from old age and debility were 6 more than in the last quarter and 67 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 96, being 4 more than in the last quarter, but 8 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 8 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 7 less than in the last quarter and 11 less than in the corresponding period of the last year ; of the deaths from poisoning, 4 were suicidal and 4 accidental. The deaths from drowning were 6 less then in the last quarter, but one more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, 5 were suicidal and 7 accidental ; and in 3 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known.

The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown below :—

	Per 1,000.
Hindus	32·22
Hindus, low-caste	59·95
Mussalmans	42·86
Parsees	22·33
Europeans	17·36

The infant mortality is 798 more than in the last quarter and 842 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 3,220 children under four years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000 of Population.
Under 1 year	2,038	322·32
„ 2 years	745	220·69
„ 3 „	300	84·84
„ 4 „	137	42·37

At the burying and burning grounds of the City 4,841 bodies were buried, 2,396 burnt, and 285 conveyed to the Tower of Silence. 3,756 living—1,907 male, 1,849 female, and 328 still-born births were registered, being 289 less than in the last quarter, but 213 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportion of males to females in the last census was 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 31·18.

THE Sultan of Turkey is greatly annoyed by the reports that he is in infirm health, suffering from nervous depression, which have been appearing in German newspapers. He is the more chagrined at this because he has magnificently entertained the Kaiser and innumerable German princes and princelings, and employed many Germans in the official service. The Grand Vizier has begged the German Ambassador to authoritatively contradict the rumours.

THE Italian Government are building three big men-of-war, of 15,000 tons carrying six 56-ton guns, a second of 6,700 tons with four 56-ton guns, and the third, a fast cruiser, of 7,500 tons, with fifty-six 6-ton guns. The speed of the vessels will be from 19 to 21 knots. It is notable that the heaviest guns will be of 56 tons, thus showing that the Italians are abandoning very big guns. Simultaneously with these additions to the French and Italian naval forces, we hear that the Russians have launched two new gunboats from St. Petersburg and have laid the keels of four new ironclads. The Russian Government are also constructing a new strategic railway near the Prussian frontier, at a cost of 4,500,000 roubles.

SOME important and interesting experiments have taken place at the Hythe School of Musketry with the new magazine rifle and smokeless powder. Forty officers using the new arm and the new explosive fired 400 shots at a body of dummy Lancers, approaching from a distance of 300 yards. The number of hits were equal to 18 per cent. Making due allowance for the extension of a body of cavalry advancing in similar circumstances, it was estimated that not one quarter of them could have reached the infantry firing. Seventy-one sergeants, each firing ten rounds, made 74 hits, a result not so good as that achieved by the officers, but in the circumstances reckoned excellent firing. Practice was afterwards made with the Martini-Henry rifle, using ordinary powder. This brought out in strong contrast the peculiar value of the smokeless powder. Whilst the Martini rifles after a few rounds enveloped the men firing in a thick cloud of smoke, the "cordite" used in the new magazine rifles did not from each rifle emit as much smoke as rises from the end of a cigar, thus making it impossible for the precise position of the firing party to be marked by an enemy at a distance. Sixteen or seventeen hundred shots were fired, and only in one case did the cartridge remain in the magazine. The experiments were watched with close interest by the party of military authorities gathered at the invitation, or under the command of Colonel Slade, the Commandant of the School of Musketry.

* Note by the Municipal Commissioner.—Plans and estimates for the sewerage of Nagpada are now under revision of the Executive Engineer.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

[*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*]

INJUDICIOUS CHARITY.

THE Report states that the third chief cause of distress among the Indo-European community is the manufacture of a pauper population by the administration of charitable relief. In coming to this conclusion, write the Committee, we must again deprecate any intention of imputing blame to the trustees and custodians of relief in Calcutta. On the contrary, the same result has notoriously happened in all countries and all places, until special means have been taken to remedy the evil. The committee summarise the evils which contribute to foster pauperism as follows :—(1) The want of any test, similar to the work-house test, among the Calcutta charities other than the District Charitable Society, and the inadequate application of this test by that Society, though it possesses in the alms-house an institution expressly founded for the purpose. (2) want of touch or correspondence between charitable agencies, whereby direct encouragement is given to recipients of relief to seek for it from many quarters, concealing from each the relief obtained elsewhere. (3). The habit of giving small monthly pensions or doles sufficient to destroy all spirit or love of independence, and the respect which springs from a person being self-supporting, but not sufficient to obviate the necessity of seeking for further help elsewhere, and thereby converting the recipient into a skilful and professional mendicant.

IS GOVERNMENT BOUND TO SUPPLY A REMEDY.

On the question of the obligation of the State to relieve distress, the Report quotes several continental opinions, and John Stuart Mill, which, it says, would lead to the conclusion that Government ought to organise relief for all classes and all over India. But as the Committee are writing for the metropolis only, they say that the native population is practically free from the danger of starvation, as for all who will accept menial labour the work offered in Calcutta is 50 to 200 per cent. in excess of the requirements of the able-bodied residential population. "We believe," they continue, "we are absolutely correct in saying that the only destitution problem that seriously presses is that of the Indo-European community * * * * The circumstances of the Indo-European community are such as equitably entitle them to special and exceptional consideration at the hands of the Indian Government. They are as it were the direct creation of that Government. Twelve years ago, when Archdeacon Baly was charged with the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of education for the children of the poorer and middle classes of Europeans and Eurasians, he laid their case before the Government so effectually as to obtain a clear acknowledgment of his principle.

In the Government Resolution on his memorandum, dated the 8th October 1881, the following expression is given of the views of Government : "The Governor-General in Council agrees in the conclusion come to by former Governments that the state of things revealed in the foregoing figures is from every point of view lamentable, and one which, if allowed to continue, will certainly become in the end (to use the words of Lord Canning) 'a glaring reproach to the Government." It has been rightly said that one very special reason why Government cannot afford to ignore the growing up in India of an uninstructed European population is that in the case of the European his capacity for self-maintenance depends entirely upon the education he receives. He cannot support himself in this country by working as a day labourer, or by adopting the avocation of the native peasant. An uneducated European almost necessarily becomes an idle and profitless, and often a dangerous, member of the community. On the other hand, it must be remembered, that he (or his English ancestor) was brought out to India originally to do work that could only be done by the European—a fact which in itself gives him some claim to consideration. The climate is uncongenial to him, the cost of living is necessarily disproportionate to his means, and he is deprived at the same time of those educational opportunities which are now available at home even to the poorest of the working class. In all these respects the European parent is placed at a disadvantage, and it thus becomes necessary for the Government to come to his assistance."

The remedies for pauperism, which the Committee recommend, are :—(*a*) So to organise charitable relief that it may be adapted to its proper ends without creating paupers. (*b*) By education, the healthy action of public opinion, and other influences, to correct as far as possible the prevalent deficiencies of Indo-Europeans, and enable them to give more satisfaction to employers. (*c*) To secure an honourable subsistence for all Indo-Europeans who are fit for work but unable to obtain anything better, so that no able-bodied males may be driven into the ranks of pauperism by inability to earn their bread.

MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.

"Where then," ask the Committee, "can an honorable livelihood be found, which will be the normal resource of all those who are educated in orphanages and other charitable schools and have poor prospects of obtaining any good employments." The reply is as follows :—"The only one remedy at all adequate to the disease is to provide military employment for the youth of our rising generation as they leave our schools." The Committee then argue that "the Indo-Europeans are obviously marred out by blood and creed as appropriate defenders of the English Government, and as such possess qualifications which no native can possess : that military training is one of the best remedies which could be devised for curing the want of discipline of which all employers of labour now complain ; that service with a regiment will check early and improvident marriages ; and that the labour market, being thus relieved from the pressure of competition on the part of the outturn of orphanages and free schools, may prove sufficient to provide employment for those who can pay for their own education in superior schools. "Looking to the taste which the scholars already develop for volunteering in these schools," continue the committee, "we anticipate that there would be but little difficulty in inducing a very large proportion of them to go straight from school to a training battalion, by which means the pernicious home influences which have been so often referred to would be intercepted and precluded from undoing the effects of school life ; but if difficulties were experienced, the acceptance of service should be made the condition of eleemosynary education aided by Government whenever such service was claimed. It seems to us that the concession of a regiment of this kind is precisely that which the Government may be legitimately called upon to make, in order to discharge its admitted obligation of helping the Indo-European community." After stating that Lucknow and other places furnish excellent examples of the sterling qualities displayed by Indo-Europeans, the Report runs :—"Our proposal, therefore, is that the free schools and orphanages which grant a free education to such a large proportion of Indo-European children should, in return for the Government aid which they receive, so arrange as to contemplate a military career for the bulk of their students, who should, on leaving school, be drafted into a training battalion and be required to enlist for, say, 10 years. The students of other schools should be allowed to enlist in the same way, and the same opening should be offered to all schools out of Calcutta, service being more or less required from those who were educated by charity, and left completely voluntary for those whose parents paid for their education. After sufficient service with the training battalions the young soldiers should be transferred to one or more battalions on active service and it might conduce to wholesome emulation if separate companies were recruited as far as practicable from the same school, though this is a detail which it is unnecessary for us to discuss."

The Committee affirm that measures should be taken to offer a livelihood to the time-expired soldiers. If there were any difficulty in finding work, appointments might be reserved for them on State railways and other similar fields for employment.

EURASIANS AS SODDIERS.

In his evidence before the Statistic Sub-Commitee, Mr. Thos. McGuire said : "There are many persons who are styled Eurasians and pass as such who have no right to be so styled. I know what real Eurasians are : I have known them for over 40 years. When I was in the army there were many Eurasians in my regiment. They were fully equal to Europeans—in fact, some of the smartest and best educated non-commissioned officers and men in the corps were Eurasians, or as I have been accustomed to call them, East Indians. In my regiment there were, so far as I can recollect, nearly 200 Eurasians out of the 1,000 men. The outlet of the army is closed, as Eurasians cannot at present be enlisted in British regiments. My experience, since I have been in charge of the Alms-house, is that it is very difficult to get even pure Europeans enlisted in this country. When I was serving with native regiments, about one-half the bandsmen were Eurasians. The band was the only portion of these native regiments in which Eurasians served.

THE SCHEME OPPOSED.

The Committee recognise that Archdeacon Baly was opposed to this scheme. He computed that the total number of Indo-European boys who arrived at the age of 18 year by year in the Bengal Presidency was only 309 more or less, and he considered that if all these boys were properly trained and educated so as to be fitted for work, they would have no difficulty in finding employment. He thus arrived at the conclusion that there was no urgent need for any new opening ; and assuming that the regiment would be recruited from among the loafers, idlers and habitual paupers, he did not anticipate that it would be a success. He was disposed to think that, eliminating the idle, intemperate and loafers, and the sick and weakly, the number of steady, sober, honest, industrious and able-bodied Europeans who cannot find employment in India is comparatively small, and that the best way of diminishing the number of the unemployed is not to create new employments, but to lessen and remove as much as possible the causes which have unfitted them for the old.

A TRAINING SHIP.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of education and training of Eurasians suggest the establishment of a training ship in the Hooghly as the best methods of removing the defects of training among the Indo-Europeans under consideration. The Rev. S. B. Taylor, late Secretary of the Calcutta Free School, recommended a similar scheme for the poor waifs and strays of the country. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association proposed that the Government of India should provide this training ship and encourage the project by holding out prospects of employment to the boys who have undergone training by receiving them into the Government factories, dockyards, workshops, State railways, etc., also on Indian Marine and pilot vessels. In connection with the scheme an Indian Apprenticeship Act has also been suggested as very necessary. The report of the Pauperism Committee concludes as follows on this point :—If the Government does not see its way to sanctioning our proposal for the formation of an Indo-European regiment, then we must very earnestly press this suggestion upon it as a step, though we fear a very insufficient step, towards providing new employment for Indo-Europeans. We say insufficient because we apprehend that very few of those thus trained would afterwards become sailors, and if they failed to do so, the benefit derived from the training would be soon lost when they were once discharged from the ship.

THE ORGANISATION OF CHARITY.

If the Government does not sanction the formation of an Indo-European regiment, the Committee propose the organisation of the charities of the city (1) by empowering one Charitable Society to undertake the relief of all undeserving cases by giving them shelter in the Alms-houses (2) ; that another Committee, composed of delegates from the principal charities in Calcutta, should investigate and recommend *prima facie* deserving cases ; (3) that the Government should appoint a Superintendent of Calcutta charities, to watch over their administration and the distribution of relief.

A VAGRANCY LAW.

The Committee concur with the Prevention Sub-Committee that if charity is properly organised the existing law may perhaps suffice for the legal suppression of vagrancy. After quoting the outlines of the law on the subject in England and France, the Report states that the law in India is much less complete. There is no section in the Penal Code under which vagrants or beggars can be punished ; the only section of the law which can be utilised is section 109 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1882, which enables a Presidency Magistrate (among others), if he receives information that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, to require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties for good behaviour for any period not exceeding six months, and if he fails to do so, such magistrate may imprison him for the same period (section 123). Section 109 (as well as section 110, which gives the magistrate similar powers in dealing with habitual robbers, thieves, receivers of stolen property, &c.) does not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act. The European Vagrancy Act here referred to does not extend to Eurasians. Its object is to enable the magistrate to send European or American vagrants and loafers to the workhouse for six months, at the end of which period they may if they cannot find work enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State to be shipped at the expense of Government to their own country and not return to India within five years. If they do not agree to enter into this agreement, or if for other reasons Government does not deem it desirable to deport the vagrant, he is at the termination of his period of confinement released and warned not to become a vagrant again. Some of the Committee were at first disposed to think that the Vagrancy Act ought to be extended to Eurasians, or that some other means of repression ought to be devised. The provisions of section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code were never resorted to in Calcutta and it was doubted whether they would be held to apply to mere loafers. The Commissioner of Police therefore undertook to have recourse to this section and thereby ascertain whether it could be worked. The result has on the whole proved satisfatory. Four cases have been prosecuted, and convictions in all but one instance obtained. This being the case, it is now the opinion of the Committee that, though the law in India is less definite and direct than in England or France, it is sufficient for practical purposes.

FURTHER POVERTY REMEDIES.

Improvident marriages are to be discouraged, and employment found for Indo-European women and girls. Indo-European schools should recognise the necessity of practical education for their pupils, some of whom might be trained as lady-doctors or nurses, teachers, domestic servants, shop assistants or type-writers. "It is evident," says the report, "that if (say) half the boys of the rising generation are drafted into a regiment, some girls will remain unmarried, and a larger proportion must therefore be trained to support themselves." If funds are available and other arrangements can be completed, the Committee commend Mrs. Ruxton's proposal for placing orphan girls and boys in Australian homes to the favourable consideration of the District Charitable Society and the custodians and trustees of other Calcutta charities. Over and above the beneficial discipline of a regiment or training ship, the Committee urge reliance on improved education, in the influence of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, and on public opinion generally to correct the defects which now interfere with the employment of Indo-Europeans.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending May 28 was 206 against 219, and 270 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 37 deaths from cholera, against 39 and 55 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There was one death from small-pox during the week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus, against 15 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowl-complaints amounted to 66 and 24 respectively, against 80 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·0 per mille per annum, against 20·1, the mean of the last five years.

"THE notoriety which South Dakota has gained for the easy conditions of its divorce laws," writes a prominent lawyer at Sioux Falls, "advertises us abroad, and brings thousands of dollars here not only to pay the expenses of divorce suits, but for investment as well." These practical views are confirmed by the cheery observations of a newspaper correspondent in the same town on what he calls "the Prospects of the Divorce Crop" in the coming season. Some fear is expressed of Yankton, described as "the rival centre of the South Dakota divorce industry." It seems that in Yankton "fresh encouragement and impetus" has been given to "the industry" by the erection of a new hotel, designed especially to gain the patronage of divorce "colonists" while "doing time"—that is, while waiting for the expiration of the ninety days of residence which qualifies a "colonist" to obtain a South Dakota divorce. This hotel was opened with "a dedicatory supper and ball," given by the proprietor to the divorce colony. All this, however, appears to have only incited Sioux Falls to fresh exertions, and a case is cited of a famous divorcee, who spent ten thousand dollars during her residence in this town—"to say nothing of attorney's fees and other legal expenses"—and who gave a thousand dollars to St. Augustine's Cathedral and one hundred to the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is not surprising to learn on the same authority that the farming and religious element outside the large towns are "uneasy" under the "notoriety" which the State is thus acquiring.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 8.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, K O Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Scott, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

JUNE 8.

Warden, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, off leave, to Mhow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 30th May.

Brigadier-General Sir H Collett, K C B, is transferred from the Assam to the Peshawar District.

The following postings are made :—Major-Genl Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, to the Punjab Frontier Force ; Major-Genl Sir B C Low, K C B, to the Oudh District ; Major-Genl C E Nairne, C B, to the Meerut District ; Brigadier-Genl F Lance, C B, is posted to the Presidency District ; Col H G Waterfield, Colonel of the Staff, is posted to Ferozepore ; and Brdr-Genl G N Channer, C B, V C, is posted to the Assam District.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

5th Lancers—Lieut H V Baily, to be Adjt, vice Lieut H V Platt, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt R St C Lecky, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl C E Nairne, C B, Commanding the Meerut Dist.

5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut F J Fraser, Liverpool Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

6th Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieut D H Drake-Brockman, supernumerary on the establishment of the 4th Bengal Infty, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Parker, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Dept.

Lieut Drake-Brockman will be graded in the regiment above Lieut W L R Amesbury, and below Lieut A J Jamieson.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Capt R H Rattray, Wing Officer, 22nd Punjab Infty, to be Wing Comdr, sub, pro tem, with effect from date of joining, vice Ranken, seconded for appointment as a District Recruiting Officer.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.—Lieut J S Fowler, R E, attached to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani :—Lieut W W Coldstream and 2nd Lieut W E R Dickson, Royal Engineers ; Private W Boxall, Royal West Surrey Regt ; 2nd-Lieut H J Riddell and 2nd-Lieut R M Battye, Lincolnshire Regt ; Lieut H E Gogarty and 2nd Lieut J Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Capt H M S O'Brien, Border Regt ; Lieut K S Cassels, Hampshire Regt ; Capt F C Godley, Derbyshire Regt ; Lieut W Parry, Wiltshire Regt ; 2nd-Lieut A B A Stewart, Seafourth Highlanders ; 2nd-Lieut R A Gray, R I Fusiliers ; Acting Sergt F Wheeler, Rifle Brigade ; 2nd-Lieut R L Morris, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; 2nd Lieut W H Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut E M Hughes, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut D H Drake-Brockman, 4th Bengal Infy ; Lieut R G Macpherson, 19th Bengal Infy ; 2nd Lieut P G W Eckford, 34th Pioneers ; Lieut R G Munn, 36 Sikhs ; Lieut W E Tomkin, 38th Dogras ; 2nd Lieut D C Young, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles ; Surgs-Capts A W F Buist-Sparks, A J Macnab, H R Marlow and J M Crawford, Indian Medical Service ; Rev W Ellison, Chaplain, Mooltan ; and 2nd-Lieut A K Hudson, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major G Evens, 2nd Battn, Border Regt, is extended to 2nd August.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut and Adjt H V Pratt, 5th Lancers, is extended to 26th Sept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—Royal Artillery.—Lieut H C C Uniacke, 65th Field Battery, for nine months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieut G H Bell, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Murree and Rawal Pindi, for six months, to study native languages.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, June 1.)

The following notification is issued by the Resident :—Mr F W A Prideaux, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month and one day.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following General Orders are issued by the Resident :—

The following Belarum Station After-Order by Brdr-Genl M Protheroe, C B, C S I, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—

Appointing Capt F V Whittall, 1st Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bolarum.

The following Regimental Order, 1st Lancers, Hyderebad, Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—

Directing Lieut A K Armstrong, Adjt 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr in addition to his others duties, vice Lieut. A W Andrew on furlough.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the officiating appointments made in the 5th Infantry and 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major Sorell and Lieut Buist, on furlough.

The following temporary appointments in the regiments, consequent on the departure of Capt F V Whittall, Offig Wing Comdr, to take up the appointment of Offig Station Staff Officer at Bolarum are made :—

Lieut H Lowther, Wing Officer and Offig Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Capt Whittall.

Lieut F F Major, Wing Officer and Offig Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Lowther.

Lieut A H Cooke, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to performing his other duties, vice Lieut Major.

Brdr Genl M Protheroe, C B, C S I, Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, is granted 20 days' privilege leave of absence.

Lieut-Col J T Cummins, D S O, Comdt, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, the next senior officer, will in addition to his own duties exercise the command of the Force.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE DUELS.

M. ROULEZ, the hero of four duels in one morning in the Bois de Boulogne, is one of the most practised swordsmen of Merignac's academy, and is regarded as an authority on duelling, having acted on several occasions as arbitrator in affairs of honour. He is a tall and wiry man of 58. His manner is that of a military man, although he has not been in the army since the levee en masse of 1870. He wears a long frockcoat, and in his button hole the rosette of Officer of the Legion of Honour given him for his scientific researches. Among other inventions a telephone is due to him. Some years ago he was at the head of a commission business. His countenance is very peculiar. He has thin lips, prominent cheek bones, and hard, keen eyes looking from behind a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. M. Roulez, it appears, had had several duels before. In 1871 his patriotism led him to insult a German officer in a railway carriage. The officer, as he was almost compelled to in honour, boxed his ears in the presence of the other passengers. A duel was the natural outcome. The German officer, who was the offended party, chose the sabre. M. Roulez thrust his weapon right through his adversary's body, killing him outright. One cannot help thinking in this connection of M. Emile de Girardin, who was one of the greatest duellists of his time. Having had the misfortune to kill an adversary, he took an oath never to fight another duel, no matter what might be the provocation. And he adhered to his resolve. The provocation which lead to his recent duel it is certain did not come from M. Roulez, and according to the duelling code his conduct was perfectly honourable, with one slight reservation. Nevertheless, the whole affair is ghastly enough, though one cannot but feel a thrilling interest in it. The following account of how the quarrel arose is from a friend of M. Roulez.

On the night of the first performance of "Salammbo," M. Roulez between the acts went to the "foyer de la danse," the ballet girls' Green Room behind the scenes. He was talking to one of the "danseuses," when three gentlemen in high spirits addressed a sarcastic remark to him. M. Roulez asked them to leave him alone, and the three strangers said something insulting, to which M. Roulez replied by laying his walking-stick across their backs. MM. Leclerc, Dumoulin, and Blondel immediately handed him their cards, which were accepted. A meeting of seconds took place the day after, when it was agreed that M. Roulez was the offended party. The choice of weapons being with him, his seconds on his behalf chose the sword. The following account of the duel is by M. Roulez himself.

"The meeting was appointed for the 16th ult. at nine behind the Longchamps tribunes. The swords were crossed and the signal given," says M. Roulez, "I went for my adversary, M. Blondel, who received a thrust near the carta. The sword entered the top of the right lung to a depth of more than two inches. M. Dumoulin took M. Blondel

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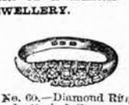

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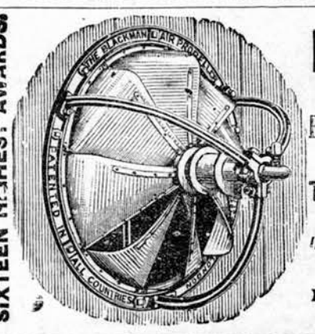

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